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White's Grammar School Texts

THE FIRST BOOK

OF

CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR

WITH A VOCABULARY

BY

JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

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PREFACE.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament.*

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek word; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

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CONTENTS.

C. JULII CÆSARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO
LIBER PRIMUS.

I. Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres; quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, qui ipsorum linguā Celtæ, nostrā Galli, appellantur. Hi omnes linguā, institutis, legibus inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quòd a cultu atque humanitate Provinciæ longissimè absunt, minimèque ad eos mercatores sæpe commeant, atque ea, quæ ad effeminandos animos pertinent, important; proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quā de causā Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, quòd fere quotidianis prœliis cum Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt. Eorum una pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est

initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumnā flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; at tingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad septentriones. Belgæ ab extremis Galliæ finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in septentriones et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumnā flumine ad Pyrenæos montes et eam partem Oceani, quæ est ad Hispaniam, pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones.

II. Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is, Marco Messalā et Marco Pisone Consulibus, regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; et civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus præstarent, totius Galliæ imperio potiri. Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quòd undique loci naturā Helvetii continentur: unā ex parte flumine Rheno, latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit: alterā ex parte, monte Jurā altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertiā, lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui Provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat, ut et minùs latè vagarentur, et minùs facile finitimis bellum inferre possent: quā de causā homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur. Pro multitudine autem hominum, et pro gloriā belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem millia passuum ducenta et

quadraginta, in latitudinem centum et octoginta, patebant.

III. His rebus adducti, et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, constituerunt ea, quæ ad proficiscendum pertinerent, comparare; jumentorum et carrorum quàm maximum numerum coëmere; sementes quàm maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret; cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. Ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt; in tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis filio, Sequano, cujus pater regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat et a senatu populi Romani amicus appellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate suā occuparet, quod pater antè habuerat; itemque Dumnorigi Æduo, fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat, ac maximè plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur persuadet, eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat. Perfacile factu esse, illis probat, conata perficere, propterea quòd ipse suæ civitatis imperium obtenturus esset: non esse dubium, quin totius Galliæ plurimùm Helvetii possent: se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat. Hac oratione adducti, inter se fidem et jusjurandum dant, et, regno occupato, per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliæ sese potiri posse sperant.

IV. Ea res ut est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata, moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coëgerunt : damnatum pœnam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. Die constitutā causæ dictionis, Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum millia decem, undique coëgit ; et omnes clientes, obæratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodem conduxit : per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratūs cogerent, Orgetorix mortuus est : neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit.

V. Post ejus mortem nihilo minùs Helvetii id, quod constituerant, facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, reliqua privata ædificia incendunt ; frumentum omne, præter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt ; ut, domum reditionis spe sublatā, paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent : trium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent. Persuadent Rauracis, et Tulingis, et Latobrigis, finitimis, uti, eodem usi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, unà cum iis proficiscantur : Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum Noricum transierant Noreiamque oppugnârant, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

VI. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent : unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix quà singuli carri ducerentur ; mons autem altissimus impendebat, ut facilè perpauci prohibere possent : alterum per Provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quòd Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque nonnullis locis vado transitur. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est, proximumque Helvetiorum finibus, Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros, quòd nondum bono animo in Populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant; vel vi coacturos, ut per suos fines eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem comparatis, diem dicunt, quā die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant : is dies erat ante diem quintum Kalendas Apriles, Lucio Pisone, Aulo Gabinio Consulibus.

VII. Cæsari quum id nuntiatum esset, eos per Provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci, et, quàm maximis potest itineribus, in Galliam ulteriorem contendit, et ad Genevam pervenit. Provinciæ toti quàm maximum militum numerum imperat—erat omnino in Galliā ulteriore legio una—pontem, qui erat ad Genevam, jubet rescindi. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis, cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius

principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent, "Sibi esse in animo, sine ullo maleficio iter per Provinciam facere, propterea quòd aliud iter haberent nullum : rogare, ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat." Cæsar, quòd memoriā tenebat, Lucium Cassium Consulem occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, concedendum non putabat : neque homines inimico animo, datā facultate per Provinciam itineris faciundi, temperaturos ab injuriā et maleficio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites, quos imperaverat, convenirent, legatis respondit, "diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum ; si quid vellent, ante diem Idūs Apriles reverterentur."

VIII. Interea eā legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque, qui ex Provinciā convenerant, a lacu Lemanno, qui in flumen Rhodanum īnfluit, ad montem Juram, qui fines Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, millia passuum decem novem murum, in altitudinem pedum sedecim, fossamque perducit. Eo opere perfecto, præsidia disponit, castella communit, quò faciliùs, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere possit. Ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat, "Se more et exemplo Populi Romani posse iter ulli per Provinciam dare ; et, si vim facere conentur, prohibiturum ostendit." Helvetii, eā spe dejecti, navibus junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani, quà minima altitudo fluminis erat, nonnunquam interdiu, sæpius noctu,

si perrumpere possent conati, operis munitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

IX. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, quā, Sequanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant. His quum suā sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Æduum mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent. Dumnorix gratiā et largitione apud Sequanos plurimùm poterat, et Helvetiis erat amicus, quòd ex eā civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat; et, cupiditate regni adductus, novis rebus studebat, et quàm plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat. Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur; obsidesque uti inter sese dent, perficit: Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuriā transeant.

X. Cæsari renuntiatur Helvetiis esse in animo per agrum Sequanorum et Æduorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longè a Tolosatium finibus absunt, quæ civitas est in Provinciā. Id si fieret, intelligebat magno cum Provinciæ periculo futurum, ut homines bellicosos, Populi Romani inimicos, locis patentibus maximèque frumentariis finitimos haberet. Ob eas causas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, Titum Labienum legatum præfecit: ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tres, quæ circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit; et, quà

proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpes erat, cum his quinque legionibus ire contendit. Ibi Centrones, et Graioceli, et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur. Compluribus his prœliis pulsis, ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris Provinciæ extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris Provinciæ die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines: ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit. Hi sunt extra Provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

XI. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, et in Æduorum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros populabantur. Ædui, quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt rogatum auxilium: "Ita se omni tempore de Populo Romano meritos esse, ut pæne in conspectu exercitūs nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint." Eodem tempore Ædui Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Æduorum, Cæsarem certiorem faciunt, sese, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere: item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fugā se ad Cæsarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, sibi præter agri solum nihil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus Cæsar, non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent.

XII. Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Æduorum

et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non possit. Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant. Ubi per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, de tertiā vigiliā cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quæ nondum flumen transierat. Eos impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, magnam eorum partem concidit: reliqui fugæ sese mandârunt atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus: nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus, quum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoriā, Lucium Cassium Consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. Ita, sive casu sive consilio deorum immortalium, quæ pars civitatis Helvetiæ insignem calamitatem Populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps pœnas persolvit. Quā in re Cæsar non solùm publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quòd ejus soceri Lucii Pisonis avum, Lucium Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem prœlio, quo Cassium, interfecerant.

XIII. Hoc prœlio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arare faciendum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu commoti, quum id, quod ipsi diebus viginti ægerrimè confecerant, ut flumen transirent, uno illum die fecisse intelligerent, legatos

ad eum mittunt: cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Cæsare agit: " Si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Cæsar constituisset atque esse voluisset: sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi Populi Romani et pristinæ virtutis Helvetiorum. Quòd improvisò unum pagum adortus esset, quum ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suæ magnopere virtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute, quàm dolo aut insidiis, niterentur. Quare ne committeret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate Populi Romani et internecione exercitūs nomen caperet, aut memoriam proderet."

XIV. His Cæsar ita respondit: " Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quòd eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemorâssent, memoriā teneret: atque eo graviùs ferre, quo minùs merito Populi Romani accidissent; qui si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, non fuisse difficile cavere; sed eo deceptum, quòd neque commissum a se intelligeret, quare timeret; neque sine causā timendum putaret. Quòd si veteris contumeliæ oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum, quòd eo invito iter per Provinciam per vim tentâssent, quòd Æduos, quòd Ambarros, quòd Allobrogas vexâssent, memoriam deponere posse? Quòd suā victoriā tam insolenter

gloriarentur, quòdque tamdiu se impune tulisse injurias admirarentur, eodem pertinere: consuêsse enim deos immortales, quò graviùs homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, his secundiores interdum res et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere. Quum ea ita sint, tamen, si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea, quæ polliceantur, facturos intelligat, et si Æduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem esse facturum." Divico respondit: "Ita Helvetios a majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare, consuerint: ejus rei Populum Romanum esse testem." Hoc responso dato, discessit.

XV. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent: idem facit Cæsar; equitatumque omnem, ad numerum quatuor millium, quem ex omni Provinciā et Æduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, præmittit, qui videant, quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui, cupidiùs novissimum agmen insequuti, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum prœlium committunt; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo prœlio sublati Helvetii, quòd quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audaciùs subsistere, nonnunquam ex novissimo agmine prœlio nostros lacessere, cœperunt. Cæsar suos a prœlio continebat, ac satis habebat in præsentiā hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibusque, prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum

non amplius quinis aut senis millibus passuum interesset.

XVI. Interim quotidie Cæsar Æduos frumentum, quod essent publicè polliciti, flagitare: nam propter frigora, quòd Gallia sub septentrionibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat: eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, propterea uti minùs poterat, quòd iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat. Diem ex die ducere Ædui; conferri, comportari, adesse dicere. Ubi se diutiùs duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratu præerat—quem Vergobretum appellant Ædui, qui creatur annuus, et vitæ necisque in suos habet potestatem—graviter eos accusat, quòd, quum neque emi, neque ex agris sumi posset, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur; præsertim quum magnā ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum susceperit: multo etiam graviùs, quòd sit destitutus, queritur.

XVII. Tum demum Liscus, oratione Cæsaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat, proponit: "Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat; qui privati plus possint, quàm ipsi magistratūs. Hos seditiosā atque improbā oratione multitudinem deterrere, ne frumentum confer-

quod præstare debeant. Si jam principatum Galliæ obtinere non possint, Gallorum, quàm Romanorum imperia perferre, satius esse, neque dubitare debere, quin, si Helvetios superaverint Romani, unà cum reliquā Galliā Æduis libertatem sint erepturi. Ab iisdem nostra consilia, quæque in castris gerantur, hostibus enuntiari: hos a se coërceri non posse. Quinetiam, quòd necessariò rem coactus Cæsari enuntiarit, intelligere sese, quanto id cum periculo fecerit, et ob eam causam, quamdiu potuerit, tacuisse."

XVIII. Cæsar hac oratione Lisci Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat: sed, quòd pluribus præsentibus eas res jactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet: quærit ex solo ea, quæ in conventu dixerat. Dicit liberiùs atque audaciùs. Eadem secretò ab aliis quærit; reperit esse vera. "Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summā audaciā, magnā apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratiā, cupidum rerum novarum: complures annos portoria, reliquaque omnia Æduorum vectigalia, parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quòd illo licente contrā liceri audeat nemo. His rebus et suam rem familiarem auxisse, et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparâsse: magnum numerum equitatūs suo sumptu semper alere et circum se habere: neque solùm domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse: atque hujus potentiæ causā matrem in Biturigibus, homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo, collocâsse: ipsum ex

Helvetiis uxorem habere: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocâsse: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem: odisse etiam suo nomine Cæsarem et Romanos, quòd eorum adventu potentia ejus deminuta, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiæ atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis, summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire; imperio Populi Romani non modo de regno, sed etiam de eā, quam habeat, gratiā desperare." Reperiebat etiam inquirendo Cæsar, "quod prœlium equestre adversum paucis ante diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugæ factum a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus"—nam equitatu, quem auxilio Cæsari Ædui miserant, Dumnorix præerat—"eorum fugā reliquum esse equitatum perterritum."

XIX. Quibus rebus cognitis, quum ad has suspiciones certissimæ res accederent, quòd per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset, quòd obsides inter eos dandos curâsset, quòd ea omnia non modo injussu suo et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis fecisset, quòd a magistratu Æduorum accusaretur: satis esse causæ arbitrabatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quòd Divitiaci fratris summum in Populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat: nam, ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet,

verebatur. Itaque priusquam quicquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet et, quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per Caium Valerium Procillum, principem Galliæ provinciæ, familiarem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur: simul commonefacit, quæ ipso præsente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit, quæ separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit: petit atque hortatur, ut sine ejus offensione animi vel ipse de eo, causā cognitā, statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat.

XX. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis, Cæsarem complexus, obsecrare cœpit, "ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: scire se, illa esse vera, nec quenquam ex eo plus, quàm se, doloris capere, propterea quòd, quum ipse gratiā plurimùm domi atque in reliquā Galliā, ille minimùm propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis, non solùm ad minuendam gratiam, sed pæne ad perniciem suam uteretur: sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quòd si quid ei a Cæsare gravius accidisset, quum ipse eum locum amicitiæ apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum, non suā voluntate factum; quā ex re futurum, uti totius Galliæ animi a se averterentur." Hæc quum pluribus verbis flens a Cæsare peteret, Cæsar ejus dextram prendit; consolatus rogat finem orandi faciat: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicæ injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet.

Dumnorigem ad se vocat; fratrem adhibet; quæ in eo reprehendat, ostendit: quæ ipse intelligat, quæ civitas queratur, proponit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet; præterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quæ agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

XXI. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus hostes sub monte consedisse millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo; qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit. Renuntiatum est, facilem esse. De tertiā vigiliā Titum Labienum, legatum pro prætore, cum duabus legionibus, et iis ducibus, qui iter cognoverant, summum jugum montis ascendere jubet; quid sui consilii sit, ostendit. Ipse de quartā vigiliā eodem itinere, quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit, equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. Publius Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu Lucii Sullæ, et postea in Marci Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus præmittitur.

XXII. Primā luce, quum summus mons a Tito Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longiùs mille et quingentis passibus abesset, neque, ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus, aut Labieni, cognitus esset; Considius, equo admisso, ad eum accurrit: dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri; id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Cæsar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem

instruit. Labienus, ut erat ei præceptum a Cæsare, ne prœlium committeret, nisi ipsius copiæ prope hostium castra visæ essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, monte occupato nostros exspectabat prœlioque abstinebat. Multo denique die per exploratores Cæsar cognovit et montem a suis teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium, timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiâsse. Eo die, quo consuerat intervallo, hostes sequitur, et millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

XXIII. Postridie ejus diei, quòd omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret, et quòd a Bibracte, oppido Æduorum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non ampliùs millibus passuum octodecim aberat, rei frumentariæ prospiciendum existimavit, iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea res per fugitivos Lucii Æmilii, decurionis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nuntiatur. Helvetii, seu quod timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis, quòd pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, prœlium non commovissent; sive eò, quòd re frumentariā intercludi posse confiderent; commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere cœperunt.

XXIV. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem in-

struxit legionum quatuor veteranarum, ita, uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Galliā citeriore proxime conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocaret; ac totum montem hominibus compleri, et interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, et eum ab his, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris sequuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt: ipsi, confertissimā acie, rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange factā, sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

XXV. Cæsar, primùm suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, ut, æquato omnium periculo, spem fugæ tolleret, cohortatus suos, prœlium commisit. Milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, facilè hostium phalangem perfregerunt. Eā disjectā, gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quòd, pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere, neque, sinistrā impeditā, satis commodè pugnare poterant; multi ut, diu jactato brachio, præoptarent scutum manu emittere, et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem vulneribus defessi, et pedem referre, et, quòd mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eò se recipere cœperunt. Capto monte et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum millibus circiter quindecim agmen hostium claudebant, et novissimis præsidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, circumvenere: et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus

instare et prœlium redintegrare cœperunt. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt: prima, ac secunda acies, ut victis ac summotis resisteret; tertia, ut venientes exciperet.

XXVI. Ita ancipiti prœlio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius quum nostrorum impetūs sustinere non possent, alteri se, ut cœperant, in montem receperunt; alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto prœlio, quum ab horā septimā ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quòd pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli, inter carros rotasque, mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia, atque unus e filiis captus est. Ex eo prœlio circiter millia hominum centum et triginta superfuerunt, eāque totā nocte continenter ierunt: nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in fines Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, quum, et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum, nostri, triduum morati, eos sequi non potuissent. Cæsar ad Lingonas literas nuntiosque misit, ne eos frumento neve aliā re juvarent: qui si juvissent, se eodem loco, quo Helvetios, habiturum. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi cœpit.

XXVII. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopiā adducti,

legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt. Qui, quum eum in itinere convenissent, seque ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque loquuti flentes pacem petissent, atque eos in eo loco, quo tum essent, suum adventum exspectare jussisset, paruerunt. Eò postquam Cæsar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissā, circiter hominum millia sex ejus pagi, qui Verbigenus appellatur, — sive timore perterriti, ne, armis traditis, supplicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis inducti, quòd, in tantā multitudine dedititiorum, suam fugam aut occultari, aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent—primā nocte ex castris Helvetiorum egressi, ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt.

XXVIII. Quod ubi Cæsar resciit, quorum per fines ierant, his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit: reductos in hostium numero habuit: reliquos omnes, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit; et quòd, omnibus fructibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit, ut iis frumenti copiam facerent: ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit. Id eā maximè ratione fecit, quòd noluit, eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; ne propter bonitatem agrorum Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, et finitimi Galliæ

provinciæ Allobrogibusque essent. Boios, petentibus Æduis, quòd egregiā virtute erant cogniti, ut in finibus suis collocarent, concessit: quibus illi agros dederunt, quosque postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem, atque ipsi erant, receperunt.

XXIX. In castris Helvetiorum tabulæ repertæ sunt, literis Græcis confectæ et ad Cæsarem relatæ, quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset eorum, qui arma ferre possent: et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, capitum Helvetiorum millia ducenta et sexaginta tria, Tulingorum millia triginta sex, Latobrigorum quatuordecim, Rauracorum viginti tria, Boiorum triginta duo: ex his, qui arma ferre possent, ad millia nonaginta duo. Summa omnium fuerunt ad millia trecenta et sexaginta octo. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut Cæsar imperaverat, repertus est numerus millium centum et decem.

XXX. Bello Helvetiorum confecto, totius fere Galliæ legati, principes civitatum, ad Cæsarem gratulatum convenerunt: "Intelligere sese, tametsi, pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis Populi Romani, ab iis pœnas bello repetisset, tamen eam rem non minùs ex usu terræ Galliæ, quàm Populi Romani accidisse: propterea quòd eo consilio, florentissimis rebus, domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliæ bellum inferrent, imperioque potirentur, locumque domicilio ex magnā copiā deligerent,

quem ex omni Galliā opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum judicâssent, reliquasque civitates stipendiarias haberent." Petierunt, "uti sibi concilium totius Galliæ in diem certam indicere, idque Cæsaris voluntate facere, liceret: sese habere quasdam res, quas ex communi consensu ab eo petere vellent." Eā re permissā, diem concilio constituerunt, et jurejurando, ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus communi consilio mandatum esset, inter se sanxerunt.

XXXI. Eo concilio dimisso, iidem principes civitatum, qui ante fuerant ad Cæsarem, reverterunt, petieruntque, uti sibi secreto de suā omniumque salute cum eo agere liceret. Eā re impetratā, sese omnes flentes Cæsari ad pedes projecerunt: "non minus se id contendere et laborare, ne ea, quæ dixissent, enuntiarentur, quàm uti ea, quæ vellent, impetrarent; propterea quòd, si enuntiatum esset, summum in cruciatum se venturos viderent." Loquutus est pro his Divitiacus Æduus: "Galliæ totius factiones esse duas: harum alterius principatum tenere Æduos, alterius Arvernos. Hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, factum esse uti ab Arvernis Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur. Horum primò circiter millia quindecim Rhenum transisse: posteaquam agros, et cultum, et copias Gallorum homines feri ac barbari adamâssent, transductos plures: nunc esse in Galliā ad centum et viginti millium numerum: cum his Æduos eorumque clientes semel atque iterum armis contendisse; magnam calamitatem

pulsos accepisse, omnem nobilitatem, omnem senatum, omnem equitatum amisisse. Quibus prœliis calamitatibusque fractos, qui et suā virtute et Populi Romani hospitio atque amicitiā plurimùm antè in Galliā potuissent, coactos esse Sequanis obsides dare, nobilissimos civitatis, et jurejurando civitatem obstringere, sese neque obsides repetituros, neque auxilium a Populo Romano imploraturos, neque recusaturos, quominùs perpetuò sub illorum ditione atque imperio essent. Unum se esse ex omni civitate Æduorum, qui adduci non potuerit, ut juraret, aut liberos suos obsides daret. Ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, et Romam ad senatum venisse, auxilium postulatum, quòd solus neque jurejurando neque obsidibus teneretur. Sed pejus victoribus Sequanis, quam Æduis victis, accidisse: propterea quòd Ariovistus, rex Germanorum, in eorum finibus consedisset, tertiamque partem agri Sequani, qui esset optimus totius Galliæ, occupavisset, et nunc de alterā parte tertiā Sequanos decedere juberet; propterea quòd, paucis mensibus ante, Harudum millia hominum viginti quatuor ad eum venissent, quibus locus ac sedes pararentur. Futurum esse paucis annis, uti omnes ex Galliæ finibus pellerentur, atque omnes Germani Rhenum transirent: neque enim conferendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, neque hanc consuetudinem victūs cum illā comparandam. Ariovistum autem, ut semel Gallorum copias prœlio vicerit—quod prœlium factum sit ad Magetobriam—superbè et crud-

eliter imperare, obsides nobilissimi cujusque liberos poscere, et in eos omnia exempla cruciatūsque edere, si qua res non ad nutum aut ad voluntatem ejus facta sit: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium: non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri. Nisi si quid in Cæsare Populoque Romano sit auxilii, omnibus Gallis idem esse faciendum, quod Helvetii fecerint, ut domo emigrent, aliud domicilium, alias sedes, remotas a Germanis, petant, fortunamque, quæcumque accidat, experiantur. Hæc si enuntiata Ariovisto sint, non dubitare, quin de omnibus obsidibus, qui apud eum sint, gravissimum supplicium sumat. Cæsarem vel auctoritate suā atque exercitūs, vel recenti victoriā, vel nomine Populi Romani deterrere posse, ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Galliamque omnem ab Ariovisti injuriā posse defendere."

XXXII. Hac oratione ab Divitiaco habitā, omnes, qui aderant, magno fletu auxilium a Cæsare petere cœperunt. Animadvertit Cæsar, unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, quas ceteri facerent; sed tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri. Ejus rei causa quæ esset, miratus, ex ipsis quæsiit. Nihil Sequani respondere, sed in eādem tristitiā taciti permanere. Quum ab iis sæpius quæreret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, idem Divitiacus Æduus respondit: "Hoc esse miseriorem gravioremque fortunam Sequanorum, præ reliquorum, quòd soli ne in occulto quidem queri neque auxilium implorare auderent, absentisque Ariovisti

crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent: propterea quòd reliquis tamen fugæ facultas daretur; Sequanis vero, qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, quorum oppida omnia in potestate ejus essent, omnes cruciatūs essent perferendi."

XXXIII. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar Gallorum animos verbis confirmavit, pollicitusque est, sibi eam rem curæ futuram: magnam se habere spem, et beneficio suo et auctoritate adductum Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum. Hac oratione habitā, concilium dimisit; et secundum ea multæ res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret; in primis quòd Æduos, fratres consanguineosque sæpenumero ab Senatu appellatos, in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, eorumque obsides esse apud Ariovistum ac Sequanos intelligebat: quod in tanto imperio Populi Romani turpissimum sibi et reipublicæ esse arbitrabatur. Paulatim autem Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, et in Galliam magnam eorum multitudinem venire, Populo Romano periculosum videbat: neque sibi homines feros ac barbaros temperaturos existimabat, quin, quum omnem Galliam occupâssent, ut antè Cimbri Teutonique fecissent, in Provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent; præsertim quum Sequanos a Provinciā nostrā Rhodanus divideret. Quibus rebus quàm maturrime occurrendum putabat. Ipse autem Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritūs, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur.

XXXIV. Quamobrem placuit ei, ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret, qui ab eo postularent, uti aliquem locum medium utriusque colloquio diceret: velle sese de republicā et summis utriusque rebus cum eo agere. Ei legationi Ariovistus respondit: "Si quid ipsi a Cæsare opus esset, sese ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere. Præterea se neque sine exercitu in eas partes Galliæ venire audere, quas Cæsar possideret; neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolimento in unum locum contrahere posse: sibi autem mirum videri, quid in suā Galliā, quam bello vicisset, aut Cæsari aut omnino Populo Romano negotii esset."

XXXV. His responsis ad Cæsarem relatis, iterum ad eum Cæsar legatos cum his mandatis mittit: "Quoniam tanto suo Populique Romani beneficio affectus—quum in consulatu suo rex atque amicus a Senatu appellatus esset—hanc sibi Populoque Romano gratiam referret, ut in colloquium venire invitatus gravaretur, neque de communi re dicendum sibi et cognoscendum putaret; hæc esse, quæ ab eo postularet: primùm, ne quam hominum multitudinem ampliùs trans Rhenum in Galliam transduceret: deinde obsides, quos haberet ab Æduis, redderet, Sequanisque permitteret, ut, quos illi haberent, voluntate ejus reddere illis liceret; neve Æduos injuriā lacesseret, neve his sociisve eorum bellum inferret: si id ita fecisset, sibi Populoque Romano perpetuam gratiam atque amicitiam cum eo futuram:

si non impetraret, sese—quoniam Marco Messalā Marco Pisone Consulibus Senatus censuisset, uti, quicumque Galliam provinciam obtineret, quod commodo reipublicæ facere posset, Æduos ceterosque amicos Populi Romani defenderet—sese Æduorum injurias non neglecturum."

XXXVI. Ad hæc Ariovistus respondit: "Jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent: item Populum Romanum victis non ad alterius præscriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium, imperare consuesse. Si ipse Populo Romano non præscriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur; non oportere sese a Populo Romano in suo jure impediri. Æduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam tentâssent et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Cæsarem injuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret. Æduis se obsides redditurum non esse, neque iis, neque eorum sociis injuriā bellum illaturum, si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, stipendiumque quotannis penderent: si id non fecissent, longè iis fraternum nomen Populi Romani abfuturum. Quod sibi Cæsar denuntiaret, se Æduorum injurias non neglecturum; neminem secum sine suā pernicie contendisse. Quum vellet, congrederetur; intellecturum, quid invicti Germani, exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos quatuordecim tectum non subissent. virtute possent."

XXXVII. Hæc eodem tempore Cæsari mandata referebantur, et legati ab Æduis et a Treviris veni-

ebant: Ædui questum, quòd Harudes, qui nuper in Galliam transportati essent, fines eorum popularentur; sese ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem Ariovisti redimere potuisse: Treviri autem, pagos centum Suevorum ad ripas Rheni consedisse, qui Rhenum transire conarentur; iis præesse Nasuam et Cimberium fratres. Quibus rebus Cæsar vehementer commotus, maturandum sibi existimavit, ne, si nova manus Suevorum cum veteribus copiis Ariovisti sese conjunxisset, minùs facile resisti posset. Itaque re frumentariā, quàm celerrimè potuit, comparatā, magnis itineribus ad Ariovistum contendit.

XXXVIII. Quum tridui viam processisset, nuntiatum est ei, Ariovistum cum suis omnibus copiis ad occupandum Vesontionem, quod est oppidum maximum Sequanorum, contendere, triduique viam a suis finibus profecisse. Id ne accideret, magnopere sibi præcavendum Cæsar existimabat: namque omnium rerum, quæ ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas; idque naturā loci sic muniebatur, ut magnam ad ducendum bellum daret facultatem, propterea quòd flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pæne totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, quod est non ampliùs pedum sexcentorum, quà flumen intermittit, mons continet magnā altitudine, ita ut radices ejus montis ex utrāque parte ripæ fluminis contingant. Hunc murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido conjungit. Huc Cæsar magnis nocturni

diurnisque itineribus contendit, occupatoque oppido, ibi præsidium collocat.

XXXIX. Dum paucos dies ad Vesontionem rei frumentariæ commeatūsque causā moratur, ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum—qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos, incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse prædicabant, sæpenumero sese, cum eis congressos, ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse—tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, ut non mediocriter omnium mentes animosque perturbaret. Hic primùm ortus est a Tribunis militum, præfectis reliquisque, qui, ex urbe amicitiæ causā Cæsarem sequuti, non magnum in re militari usum habebant: quorum alius, aliā causā illatà, quam sibi ad proficiscendum necessariam esse dicerent, petebant, ut ejus voluntate discedere liceret: nonnulli, pudore adducti, ut timoris suspicionem vitarent, remanebant. Hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant: abditi in tabernaculis, aut suum fatum querebantur, aut cum familiaribus suis commune periculum miserabantur. Vulgò totis castris testamenta obsignabantur. Horum vocibus ac timore paulatim etiam ii, qui magnum in castris usum habebant, milites centurionesque, quique equitatu præerant, perturbabantur. Qui se ex his minùs timidos existimari volebant, non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, quæ in-

tercederent inter ipsos atque Ariovistum, aut rem frumentariam, ut satis commodè supportari posset, timere dicebant. Nonnulli etiam Cæsari renuntiabant, quum castra moveri ac signa ferri jussisset, non fore dicto audientes milites, nec propter timorem signa laturos.

XL. Hæc quum animadvertisset, convocato consilio, omniumque ordinum ad id consilium adhibitis centurionibus, vehementer eos incusavit; "Primùm quòd, aut quam in partem, aut quo consilio ducerentur, sibi quærendum aut cogitandum putarent. Ariovistum, se consule, cupidissimè Populi Romani amicitiam appetisse; cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Sibi quidem persuaderi, cognitis suis postulatis atque æquitate conditionum perspectā, eum neque suam neque Populi Romani gratiam repudiaturum. Quòd si furore atque amentiā impulsus, bellum intulisset quid tandem vererentur? aut cur de suā virtute, ar de ipsius diligentiā, desperarent? Factum eju hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoriā, quur Cimbris et Teutonis a Caio Mario pulsis, n minorem laudem exercitus, quàm ipse imperat meritus videbatur: factum etiam nuper in Ita servili tumultu, quos tamen aliquid usus ac ciplina, quam a nobis accepissent, sublevarent. quo judicari posset, quantum haberet in se constantia; propterea quòd, quos aliquamdiu ermos sine causā timuissent, hos postea armat victores superâssent. Denique hos esse eos

quibuscum sæpenumero Helvetii congressi, non solùm in suis sed etiam in illorum finibus, plerumque superârint, qui tamen pares esse nostro exercitu non potuerint. Siquos adversum prœlium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, hos, si quærerent, reperire posse, diuturnitate belli defatigatis Gallis, Ariovistum, quum multos menses castris se ac paludibus tenuisset, neque sui potestatem fecisset, desperantes jam de pugnā et dispersos subito adortum, magis ratione et consilio, quàm virtute, vicisse. Cui rationi contra homines barbaros atque imperitos locus fuisset, hac, ne ipsum quidem sperare, nostros exercitūs capi posse. Qui suum timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem angustiasque itinerum conferrent, facere arroganter, quum aut de officio imperatoris desperare aut præscribere viderentur. Hæc sibi esse curæ; frumentum Sequanos, Leucos, Lingonas subministrare; jamque esse in agris frumenta matura: de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicaturos. Quod non fore dicto audientes milites, neque signa laturi dicantur, nihil se eā re commoveri: scire enim, quibuscumque exercitus dicto audiens non fuerit, aut, male re gestā, fortunam defuisse; aut, aliquo facinore comperto, avaritiam esse convictam. Suam innocentiam perpetuā vitā, felicitatem Helvetiorum bello, esse perspectam. Itaque se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repræsentaturum, et proximā nocte de quartā vigiliā castra moturum, ut quàm primùm intelligere posset, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor valeret. Quòd si

præterea nemo sequatur, tamen se cum solā decimā legione iturum, de quā non dubitaret; sibique eam prætoriam cohortem futuram." Huic legioni Cæsar et indulserat præcipuè, et propter virtutem confidebat maximè.

XLI. Hac oratione habitā, mirum in modum conversæ sunt omnium mentes, summaque alacritas et cupiditas belli gerendi innata est, princepsque decima legio, per tribunos militum, ei gratias egit, quòd de se optimum judicium fecisset; seque esse ad bellum gerendum paratissimam confirmavit. Deinde reliquæ legiones, per tribunos militum et primorum ordinum centuriones, egerunt, uti Cæsari satisfacerent: "Se neque unquam dubitâsse, neque timuisse, neque de summā belli suum judicium, sed imperatoris, esse existimavisse." Eorum satisfactione acceptā, et itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, quod ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, ut millium amplius quinquaginta circuitu locis apertis exercitum duceret, de quartā vigiliā, ut dixerat, profectus est. Septimo die, quum iter non intermitteret, ab exploratoribus certior factus est, Ariovisti copias a nostris millibus passuum quatuor et viginti abesse.

XLII. Cognito Cæsaris adventu, Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit: "Quod antea de colloquio postulâsset, id per se fieri licere, quoniam propius accessisset: seque id sine periculo facere posse existimare." Non respuit conditionem Cæsar: jamque eum ad sanitatem reverti arbitrabatur, quum id, quod antea petenti denegâsset, ultro polliceretur;

magnamque in spem veniebat, pro suis tantis Populique Romani in eum beneficiis, cognitis suis postulatis, fore, uti pertinaciā desisteret. Dies colloquio dictus est, ex eo die quintus. Interim, quum sæpe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Ariovistus postulavit, ne quem peditem ad colloquium Cæsar adduceret; "Vereri se, ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur: uterque cum equitatu veniret: aliā ratione se non esse venturum." Cæsar, quòd neque colloquium interpositā causā tolli volebat, neque salutem suam Gallorum equitatui committere audebat, commodissimum esse statuit, omnibus equis Gallis equitibus detractis, eò legionarios milites legionis decimæ, cui quàm maximè confidebat, imponere, ut præsidium quàm amicissimum, si quid opus facto esset, haberet. Quod quum fieret, non irridicule quidam ex militibus decimæ legionis dixit: "Plus, quàm pollicitus esset, Cæsarem ei facere; pollicitum, se in cohortis prætoriæ loco decimam legionem habiturum, nunc ad equum rescribere."

XLIII. Planities erat magna, et in eā tumulus terrenus satis grandis. Hic locus æquo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat. Eò, ut erat dictum, ad colloquium venerunt. Legionem Cæsar, quam equis devexerat, passibus ducentis ab eo tumulo constituit. Item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt. Ariovistus, ex equis ut colloquerentur et, præter se, denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, postulavit. Ubi eò ventum est, Cæsar initio ora-

tionis, sua Senatūsque in eum beneficia commemoravit, "quòd rex appellatus esset a Senatu, quòd amicus, quòd munera amplissima missa: quam rem et paucis contigisse, et pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui" docebat: "illum, quum neque aditum, neque causam postulandi justam haberet, beneficio ac liberalitate suā ac Senatūs ea præmia consequutum." Docebat etiam, "quàm veteres, quàmque justæ causæ necessitudinis ipsis cum Æduis intercederent; quæ Senatūs consulta, quoties, quàmque honorifica in eos facta essent: ut omni tempore totius Galliæ principatum Ædui tenuissent, priùs etiam quàm nostram amicitiam appetîssent: Populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem, ut socios atque amicos non modo sui nihil deperdere, sed gratiā, dignitate, honore auctiores velit esse: quod vero ad amicitiam Populi Romani attulissent, id iis eripi, quis pati posset?" Postulavit deinde eadem, quæ legatis in mandatis dederat, "ne aut Æduis, aut eorum sociis bellum inferret; obsides redderet: si nullam partem Germanorum domum remittere posset, at ne quos ampliùs Rhenum transire pateretur."

XLIV. Ariovistus ad postulata Cæsaris pauca respondit; de suis virtutibus multa prædicavit. "Transisse Rhenum sese, non suā sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis; non sine magnā spe, magnisque præmiis, domum propinquosque reliquisse: sedes habere in Galliā, ab ipsis concessas; obsides ipsorum voluntate datos; stipend

ium capere jure belli, quod victores victis imponere consuerint; non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse; omnes Galliæ civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse, ac contra se castra habuisse; eas omnes copias a se uno prœlio fusas ac superatas esse; si iterum experiri velint, iterum paratum sese decertare; si pace uti velint, iniquum esse de stipendio recusare, quod suā voluntate ad id tempus pependerint. Amicitiam Populi Romani sibi ornamento et præsidio, non detrimento, esse oportere, idque se eā spe petîsse. Si per Populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, et dedititii subtrahantur, non minùs libenter sese recusaturum Populi Romani amicitiam, quàm appetierit. Quòd multitudinem Germanorum in Galliam transducat, id se sui muniendi, non Galliæ impugnandæ causā facere; ejus rei testimonium esse, quòd, nisi rogatus, non venerit, et quòd bellum non intulerit, sed defenderit. Se priùs in Galliam venisse, quàm Populum Romanum. Nunquam ante hoc tempus exercitum Populi Romani Galliæ provinciæ fines egressum. Quid sibi vellet? Cur in suas possessiones veniret? Provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram. Ut ipsi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret, sic item nos esse iniquos, qui in suo jure se interpellaremus. Quòd fratres a Senatu Æduos appellatos diceret, non se tam barbarum, neque tam imperitum esse rerum, ut non sciret, neque bello Allobrogum proximo Æduos Romanis auxilium tulisse, neque ipsos in his con-

tentionibus, quas Ædui secum et cum Sequanis habuissent, auxilio Populi Romani usos esse. Debere se suspicari, simulatā Cæsarem amicitiā, quòd exercitum in Galliā habeat, sui opprimendi causā habere. Qui nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum: quòd si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus principibusque Populi Romani gratum esse facturum; id se ab ipsis per eorum nuntios compertum habere, quorum omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte redimere posset. Quòd si decessisset, ac liberam possessionem Galliæ sibi tradidisset, magno se illum præmio remuneraturum, et, quæcumque bella geri vellet, sine ullo ejus labore et periculo confecturum."

XLV. Multa ab Cæsare in eam sententiam dicta sunt, quare negotio desistere non posset, et "neque suam, neque Populi Romani consuetudinem pati, uti optime meritos socios desereret: neque se judicare Galliam potiùs esse Ariovisti, quàm Populi Romani. Bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos ab Q. Fabio Maximo, quibus Populus Romanus ignovisset, neque in provinciam redegisset, neque stipendium imposuisset. Quòd si antiquissimum quodque tempus spectari oporteret, Populi Romani justissimum esse in Galliā imperium: si judicium Senatūs observari oporteret, liberam debere esse Galliam, quam bello victam suis legibus uti voluisset."

XLVI. Dum hæc in colloquio geruntur, Cæsari

nuntiatum est, equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere, et ad nostros adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros conjicere. Cæsar loquendi finem fecit, seque ad suos recepit; suisque imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent. Nam, etsi sine ullo periculo legionis delectæ cum equitatu prœlium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, ut, pulsis hostibus, dici posset, eos ab se per fidem in colloquio circumventos. Posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est, quā arrogantiā in colloquio Ariovistus usus omni Galliā Romanis interdixisset, impetumque in nostros ejus equites fecisse, eaque res colloquium ut diremisset: multo major alacritas studiumque pugnandi majus exercitu injectum est.

XLVII. Biduo pòst Ariovistus ad Cæsarem legatos mittit "velle se de his rebus, quæ inter eos agi cœptæ, neque perfectæ essent, agere cum eo: uti aut iterum colloquio diem constitueret; aut, si id minùs vellet, ex suis aliquem ad se mitteret." Colloquendi Cæsari causa visa non est; et eo magis, quòd pridie ejus diei Germani retineri non poterant, quin in nostros tela conjicerent. Legatum ex suis sese magno cum periculo ad eum missurum, et hominibus feris objecturum, existimabat. Commodissimum visum est, Caium Valerium Procillum, Caii Valerii Caburi filium, summā virtute et humanitate adolescentem—cujus pater a Caio Valerio Flacco civitate donatus erat—et propter fidem et propter linguæ Gallicæ scientiam, quā multā jam

Ariovistus longinquā consuetudine utebatur, et quòd in eo peccandi Germanis causa non esset, ad eum mittere, et Marcum Mettium, qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat. His mandavit, ut, quæ diceret Ariovistus, cognoscerent et ad se referrent. Quos quum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, exercitu suo præsente, conclamavit: "Quid ad se venirent? An speculandi causā?" Conantes dicere prohibuit et in catenas conjecit.

XLVIII. Eodem die castra promovit, et millibus passuum sex a Cæsaris castris sub monte consedit. Postridie ejus diei præter castra Cæsaris suas copias transduxit, et millibus passuum duobus ultra eum castra fecit, eo consilio, uti frumento commeatuque, qui ex Sequanis et Æduis supportaretur, Cæsarem intercluderet. Ex eo die dies continuos quinque Cæsar pro castris suas copias produxit, et aciem instructam habuit, ut, si vellet Ariovistus prœlio contendere ei potestas non deesset. Ariovistus his omnibus diebus exercitum castris continuit; equestri prœlio quotidie contendit. Genus hoc erat pugnæ, quo se Germani exercuerant. Equitum millia erant sex: totidem numero pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, quos ex omni copiā singuli singulos, suæ salutis causā, delegerant. Cum his in prœliis versabantur, ad hos se equites recipiebant: hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant: si qui, graviore vulnere accepto, equo deciderat, circumsistebant: si quò erat longiùs prodeundum, aut celeriùs recipiendum. tanta erat horum exercitatione celer-

itas, ut, jubis equorum sublevati, cursum adæquarent.

XLIX. Ubi eum castris se tenere Cæsar intellexit, ne diutiùs commeatu prohiberetur, ultra eum locum, quo in loco Germani consederant, circiter passūs sexcentos ab eis, castris idoneum locum delegit, acieque triplici instructā ad eum locum venit. Primam et secundam aciem in armis esse, tertiam castra munire jussit. Hic locus ab hoste circiter passūs sexcentos, uti dictum est, aberat. Eò circiter hominum numero sexdecim millia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, quæ copiæ nostros perterrerent et munitione prohiberent. Nihilo secius Cæsar, ut ante constituerat, duas acies hostem propulsare, tertiam opus perficere jussit. Munitis castris, duas ibi legiones reliquit et partem auxiliorum: quatuor reliquas in castra majora reduxit.

L. Proximo die, instituto suo, Cæsar e castris utrisque copias suas eduxit; paulumque a majoribus progressus aciem instruxit, hostibusque pugnandi potestatem fecit. Ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire intellexit, circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem suarum copiarum, quæ castra minora oppugnaret, misit. Acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est. Solis occasu suas copias Ariovistus, multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, in castra reduxit. Quum ex captivis quæreret Cæsar, quam ob rem Ariovistus prœlio non decertaret, hanc reperiebat causam, quòd

apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut matres familiæ eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrùm prœlium committi ex usu esset, necne: eas ita dicere, "Non esse fas Germanos superare, si ante novam lunam prœlio contendissent."

LI. Postridie ejus diei Cæsar præsidio utrisque castris, quod satis esse visum est, reliquit; omnes alarios in conspectu hostium pro castris minoribus constituit—quòd minùs multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat—ut ad speciem alariis uteretur. Ipse, triplici instructā acie, usque ad castra hostium accessit. Tum demum necessariò Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt, generatimque constituerunt paribusque intervallis Harudes, Marcomanos, Triboccos, Vangiones, Nemetes, Sedusios, Suevos, omnemque aciem suam rhedis et carris circumdederunt, ne qua spes in fugā relinqueretur. Eò mulieres imposuerunt, quæ in prœlium proficiscentes milites passis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne se in servitutem Romanis traderent.

LII. Cæsar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quæstorem præfecit, uti eos testes suæ quisque virtutis haberet. Ipse a dextro cornu, quòd eam partem minimè firmam hostium esse animum adverterat, prœlium commisit. Ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, ut spatium pila in hostes conjiciendi non daretur. Rejectis pilis, comminus gladiis pugnatum est: at Germani, celeriter ex consuetudine suā phalange factā, im-

petūs gladiorum exceperunt. Reperti sunt complures nostri milites, qui in phalangas insilirent, et scuta manibus revellerent, et desuper vulnerarent. Quum hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa atque in fugam conversa esset, a dextro cornu vehementer multitudine suorum nostram aciem premebant. Id quum animadvertisset Publius Crassus adolescens, qui equitatu præerat—quòd expeditior erat, quàm hi qui inter aciem versabantur—tertiam aciem laborantibus nostris subsidio misit.

LIII. Ita prælium restitutum est, atque omnes hostes terga verterunt, neque priùs fugere destiterunt, quàm ad flumen Rhenum, millia passuum ex eo loco circiter quinquaginta, pervenerint. Ibi perpauci aut, viribus confisi, transnatare contenderunt, aut, lintribus inventis, sibi salutem repererunt. In his fuit Ariovistus, qui, naviculam deligatam ad ripam nactus, eā profugit: reliquos omnes consequuti equites nostri interfecerunt. Duæ fuerunt Ariovisti uxores, una Sueva natione, quam ab domo secum eduxerat; altera Norica, regis Vocionis soror, quam in Galliā duxerat, a fratre missam; utræque in eā fugā perierunt. Duæ filiæ harum, altera occisa, altera capta est. Caius Valerius Procillus, quum a custodibus in fugā trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Cæsarem, hostes equitatu persequentem, incidit. Quæ quidem res Cæsari non minorem, quàm ipsa victoria, voluptatem attulit; quòd hominem honestissimum provinciæ Galliæ, suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus

hostium, sibi restitutum videbat, neque ejus calamitate de tantâ voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat. Is, se præsente, de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrùm igni statim necaretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur: sortium beneficio se esse incolumem. Item Marcus Mettius repertus et ad eum reductus est.

LIV. Hoc prœlio trans Rhenum nuntiato, Suevi, qui ad ripas Rheni venerant, domum reverti cœperunt: quos Ubii, qui proximi Rhenum incolunt, perterritos insequuti, magnum ex his numerum occiderunt. Cæsar, unâ æstate duobus maximis bellis confectis, maturiùs paulo, quàm tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit: hibernis Labienum præposuit: ipse in citeriorem Galliam ad conventûs agendos profectus est.

VOCABULARY.

curro; fr. ăd, "to"; curro, "to run"] With ad: *To run to* or *up to; to hasten up to.*

ac-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ad-caus-o; fr. ăd, "to"; caus-a, "a judicial process"] ("To bring to a judicial process"; hence) **1.** *To accuse, arraign, bring to trial.* — **2.** *To complain of, chide, blame, reproach.*—Pass.: **ac-cūs-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ăc-ĭes, ĭēi, f. [AC, root of ăc-ŭo, "to sharpen"] ("An edge *or* sharp edge"; hence) **1.** Of the eyes: *Keen glance* or *look; keenness.*—**2.** Milit. t. t.: **a.** *Order,* or *line, of battle*:—tertia acies, *the rear-guard* or *van*:—aciem instruere, *to draw up the line of battle.*—**b.** *An army in order of battle.*

ăcr-ĭter, adv. [ăcer, acr-is, "sharp"] *Sharply, vigorously.*

ăd, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** *To, towards.*—**2.** *Up to.*—**3.** *At, by, near to.*—**4.** *To the number of.*—**5.** *For* the sake of appearances, *etc.*; ch. 51.— **6.** With Gerund and Gerundives: *For, for the purpose of, in order to.*

ăd-æquo, æquāvi, æquātum, æquāre, 1. v. a. [ăd, "to"; æquo, "to make equal"] ("To make equal to" something; hence) *To bring to an equality*:—cursum adæquare, (*to bring their running to an equality* with that of the horses; hence) *to keep pace* with them;—ch. 48.

ăd-ămo, ămāvi, ămātum, ămāre, 1. v. a. [ăd, to denote "commencement"; ămo, "to love"] *To begin to love, to conceive an affection for.*

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] **1.** *To lead to* or *up, to bring up.*—**2.** *To prompt, move, induce.* — Pass.: **ad-dūcor**, ductus sum, duci.

adductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of addūco.

ăd-ĕquĭto, ĕquĭtāvi, ĕquĭtātum, ĕquĭtāre, 1. v. a. [ăd, "to"; equito, "to ride"] With *ad: To ride to* or *towards; to ride up.*

ăd-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. v. a. [for ăd-hăbĕo; fr. ad, "at"; hăbĕo, "to have"] ("To have at" at a place; hence, "to bring to"; hence) *To summon, send for*:—adhibere in concilium, *to summon to a council.*—Pass.: **ăd-hĭbĕor**, hĭbĭtus sum, hĭbēri.

ădhĭbĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of adhibeo.

ădĭ-tus, tūs, m. [ădĕo, "to go to," through root ADI] ("A going to"; hence) *Means of approach, access.*

ad-mīror, mīrātus sum, mīrāri, 1. v. dep. [ad, "without force"; mīror, "to wonder"] *To wonder* or *be astonished.*

admissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of admittor.

ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ad, "to"; mitto, "to allow to go"] ("To allow" a person, *etc.*, "to go to" a place, *etc.*; hence) Of a horse as Object: *To give the reins to*:—equo admisso, (*his horse having the reins given to it;* i.e.) *at full speed, at full gallop.*—Pass.: **ad-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

ădŏlesc-ens, entis, comm. gen. [P. pres. of ădŏlesc-o, "to grow up"; as Subst.] ("One growing up"; hence) *A youth.*

ădŏlescent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [ădŏlescens, ădŏlescent-is] *Youth.*

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus sum, ŏrīri, 4. v. dep. [ăd, "against"; ŏrior, "to rise"] ("To rise against"; hence) *To attack, assault, assail.*

ădortus, a, um, P. perf. of adorior.

adscī-sco, vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. a. inch. [adscī-o, "to take to

one's self knowingly; to admit"] *To take to one's self; to unite, join.*

ad-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [ăd, "at"; sum, "to be"] ("To be at" a place, *etc.*; hence) *To be present; to be at hand.*

adven-tus, tūs, m. [advĕn-ĭo, "to come to"] ("A coming to" a person *or* thing; hence, the act being regarded as complete) *Arrival.*

adver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for advert-sus; fr. advert-o, "to turn towards"] ("Turned towards"; hence, "hostile, adverse"; hence) *Unfavourable, unsuccessful.*

ad-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "towards"; verto, "to turn"] ("To turn towards"; hence, either alone or with animum) *To observe, recognize, perceive* by directing the mind towards an object; ch. 52.

aedĭfĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [aedĭfĭc-o, "to build"] *A building* of any kind.

Aedŭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Aedui;* a people of Gallia Celtica, in the modern Departments of Côte d'Or, la Nièvre, Saone et Loire, and Rhône. — In Sing.: **Aedŭus**, i, m. *One of the Aedui; an Aeduan.*

Aedŭus, i; see Aedui.

aegerrĭme; see aegre.

aegr-e, adv. [aeger, aegr-i, "feeble, sick"] ("After the manner of the *aeger*"; hence) *With difficulty* or *effort; with much ado, scarcely.* ☞ (Comp.: aegr-ĭus); Sup.: aeger-rĭme.

Aemĭlĭus, ĭi, m. *Aemilius (Lucius)*; an officer in command of a decuria of Gallic cavalry; see decurio.

aequātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of aequo.

aequ-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [aequ-us, "even"; also, "just"] ("The quality of the *aequus*"; hence) 1. *Evenness.* — 2. *Justice, fairness.*

aequ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [aequ-us, "equal"] ("To make *aequus*"; hence) *To make,* or *render, equal; to equalize.*—Pass.: **aequ-or**, ātus sum, āri.

aequus, a, um, adj. ("Pertaining to one kind, nature," *etc.*; hence) *Equal* [akin to Sans. *ekas*, "one"].

aes-tas, tātis, f. ("The burning season"; hence) *Summer* [akin to αἴθ-ω, "to burn"].

affectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of afficio.

af-fĕro, attŭli, allātum, afferre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fero; fr. ăd, "to"; fĕro, "to bring"] 1. *To bring, take,* or *carry to* or *up to.*— 2. *To cause, occasion, impart;* at ch. 53 with Dat. of person [§ 106, *a*].— Pass.: **af-fĕror**, allātus sum, afferri.

af-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-facio; fr. ad, "to"; făcĭo, "to do"] ("To do" something "to" a person *or* thing; hence) *To treat* or *use* either well or ill.—When folld. by Acc. of person or thing and Abl. of thing, the phrase is usually rendered by a verb or verbal expression akin to the Lat. Abl.: *e. g.* afficere aliquem dolore, *to grieve* or *annoy one,* and in Pass. construction, affici dolore, *to be grieved* or *annoyed;* so, supplicio, *to punish,* and in Pass. construction, *to be punished;* see ch. 2 and ch. 27.—Pass.: **af-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

affĭn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [affĭn-is, "a kinsman *or* relation by marriage"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *affinis*"; hence) *Relationship by marriage; kinship, connexion.*

ăgendus, a, um, Gerundive of ago.

ăger, ăgri, m.: 1. A field,

land.—2. Plur.: *The fields, the country.*—3. *Territory, district* [akin to Sans. *ajr-as*, Gr. ἀγρ-ός; cf. English *acre*].

ag-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for ad-grădĭor; fr. ăd, "to"; grădĭor, "to step"] ("To step to"; hence, "to approach"; hence) In a hostile sense: *To attack, assault, assail.*

aggressus, a, um, P. perf. of aggredior.

ag-men, mĭnis, n. [ăg-o, "to set in motion"] ("That which is set in motion"; hence) Milit. t.t.: 1. *An army* on march, *a column*: —primum agmen, (*the first part of an army* on march, *i.e.*) *the van* or *van-guard*;—novissimum agmen, *the rear* or *rear-guard*; ch. 15.—2. *March, line of march,* etc.:—Of troops: agmen claudere, *to close the line of march*, i.e. *to bring up the rear*; ch. 25.

ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put, *or* set, in motion"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, effect.* —2. Without Object.: *To treat, speak, deliberate*; ch. 13.—3. With ut and Subj.: *To aim at* doing, *etc.*; *to endeavour* or *strive* to do, *etc.*—4. With gratias: *To give* or *return thanks, to thank.*—5. Of a court of justice, *etc.*: *To hold.*—Pass.: **ăgor**, actus sum, agi [Gr. ἄγω].

ălăcr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [ălăcer, alacr-is, "eager"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *alacer*"; hence) *Eagerness, ardour, alacrity.*

ăl-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [āl-a, "a wing" of an army] *Of,* or *belonging to,* or *on the wings* of an army.—As Subst.: ălārĭi, ōrum, m. plur., *soldiers in the wing* of an army.

ălĭ-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. [ălĭ-us, "another"] ("Belonging to the *alius*"; hence) Of places: *Unsuitable, unfavourable,* for an engagement.

ălĭquam-dĭu, adv. [aliquam (adv.), "in some degree" (only used in connection with diu and multus); dĭu, "for a long time"] *For some long,* or *considerable, time.*

1. **ălĭquid**, neut. nom. and acc. Sing. of aliquis.

2. **ălĭquid**, adv. [adverbial neut. sing. of aliquis] *In some degree, to some extent, somewhat.*

ălĭ-quis, quid (Gen.: ălĭcūjus; Dat.: ălĭcui; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef. pron. subst. [ălĭ-us; quis] *Some one, somebody; something.*—Neut. with Gen. of 1st or 2nd decl.: *Something of = some.*

ăl-ĭus, ĭa, ĭud (Gen.: ălĭus; Dat.: ălĭi), adj.: 1. *Another, other,* of many.—As Subst.: a.: (a) Sing.: **ălĭus**, ălius, m. *Another person, another.*—(b) Plur.: **ălĭi**, ōrum, m. *Other persons, others.*—b. In distributive clauses: (a) Sing. (either as adj. or subst.): alius . . . alius, *one . . . another*;—alius, aliā causā illātā, (*one, another cause having been alleged;* i.e.) *one having alleged one cause, another another*; ch. 39.—(b) Plur.: ălĭi, . . . ălĭi, *some . . . others.* —2. *The remaining, remainder of.*—As Subst.: **ălĭi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others* [akin to ἄλ-λος].

Allŏbrŏges, um, m. plur. ("People of another land") *The Allobroges*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis [Celtic word].

ăl-o, ŭi, ĭtum *and* tum, ĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To nourish, maintain,* etc.—2. *To foster, cherish* [akin to Gr. ἄλ-θω, "to make to grow"].

Alp-es, ĭum, f. plur. ("The high things," *or* "the white things") *The Alps;* the lofty mountain-range between Italy, France, and Switzerland [akin either to Celtic *Alp*, "a height or

eminence"; or to Gr. ἀλφ-ός, "white"].

al-ter, tĕra, tĕrum (Gen.: altĕrĭus; Dat.: altĕri), adj. 1. *The other* of two: alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other.*—As Subst.: **altĕri**, ōrum, m. plur.: *The others:* In distributive clauses: alteri . . . alteri, *some . . . others.*— 2. *The second.*

altissĭmus, a, um; see altus.

alt-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [alt-us, "high"] "The quality of the *altus*"; hence) 1. *Height:*—magnā altitudine, Abl. of quality [§ 115], ch. 38.—2. *Depth.*

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [al-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourished; grown great, *or* increased, by nourishment"; hence) 1. *High, lofty.*—2. *Deep.* ☞ (Comp. alt-ĭor); Sup. alt-issĭmus.

Ambarri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ambarri;* a Gallic tribe, closely connected with the Ædui; see ch. 11.

āment-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [āmens, ament-is, "foolish"] ("The quality of the *amens*"; hence) *Folly, infatuation.*

ămīc-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [ămīc-us, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) 1. *Friendship.* —2. *A league of amity, alliance* between nations.

1. ăm-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [am-o, "to love"] *Loving, friendly, kind.*—As Subst.: **ămīcus**, i, m. *A friend.* ☞ (Comp. ămīc-ior); Sup. ămīc-issĭmus.

2. ămīcus, i; see 1. amicus.

āmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of amitto.

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ā, "from"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go from one; to let slip"; hence) *To lose.* —Pass.: **ā-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

am-or, ōris, m. [ăm-o, "to love"] *Love.*

amplĭus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of amplior, "more extensive"; see amplus] ("More extensively"; hence) *More, further.*

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am (=ambi), "around"; pl-ĕo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence, "of large extent"; hence) 1. *Ample, extensive.*—2. *Noble, distinguished, illustrious.* ☞ Comp.: ampl-ĭor; Sup.: ampl-issĭmus.

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: *Or:* an . . . an, *whether . . . or;* see, also, ne.

an-ceps, cĭpĭt-is, adj. [for an-căpit-s; fr. an (=ambi), "around"; căput, căpĭt-is, "a head"] ("Having a head around, *i.e.* on the back part"; hence, "double-headed"; hence, "two-fold"; hence) *Doubtful, uncertain.*

angust-ĭæ, ĭārum, f. plur. [angust-us, "narrow"] ("The state of the *angustus*"; hence) 1. *Narrowness.*—2. *A defile, pass.*

angus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for angor-tus; fr. angor, "compression"] ("Provided with *angor*"; hence, "drawn together"; hence) *Narrow, contracted, limited, confined.*

anim-adverto, adverti, adversum, advertĕre, 3. v. a. [ănĭm-us, "the mind"; adverto, "to turn towards"] ("To turn the mind towards" a thing; hence) 1. *To perceive, observe;* at ch. 32, folld. by Objective clause [§ 156, 3].—2. *To chastise, punish.*—Phrase: animadvertere in aliquem, *to inflict punishment on one;* ch. 19.

ăn-ĭmus, ĭmi, m. ("The rational soul, *or* intellectual principle" in man; hence) 1. *Mind:*— animum advertere = anim-adverto, no. 1, ch. 24, *etc.*

—esse in animo, (*to be in one's mind*, i.e.) *to purpose*, ch. 7, *etc.* —**2.** *Feelings*.—**3.** *Disposition*:—bono animo, Abl. of quality [§ 115]: (*of good disposition*, i.e.) *well disposed*; ch. 6.—**4.** *Courage, spirit, heart.*

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round, a circuit"; hence) Of time: *A year*:—multos annos, ch. 3, Acc. of duration of time; so, also, complures annos, ch. 18 [§ 102, (1)] [akin to Sans. root AM, "to go"; *am-ati*, "time"; also to Gr. ἔν-νος = ἐν-ιαυτός, "a year"].

ann-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [ann-us, "a year"] ("Pertaining to an *annus*"; hence) **1.** *Yearly, annual.*—**2.** In adverbial force: *Annually, year by year.*

ante, adv. *and* prep.: **1.** Adv.: *Before, previously*:—paucis ante diebus, *a few days before*, ch. 18. —**2.** Prep. gov. acc.: *Before* [akin to Sans. *ati*, "beyond"; Gr. ἀντί, "over against"].

ant-ĕā, adv. [prob. for ant-eam; fr. ant-e, "before"; eam, acc. sing.-fem. of pron. is, "this, that"] ("Before this *or* that time") *Formerly, previously, once.*

ant-ĭquus, ĭqua, ĭquum, adj. [ant-e, "before"] ("Belonging to *ante*"; hence) *Former, ancient, old.* ☞ (Comp.: antĭqu-ĭor); Sup.: antĭqu-issĭmus.

ăper-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăpĕr-ĭo, "to uncover"] **1.** *Uncovered, unprotected, exposed.* — **2.** Of places: *Open, clear.* ☞ (Comp.: ăpert-ĭor); Sup.: apert-issĭmus.

appellātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of appello.

ap-pell-o, āvi, ātum, āre [for ad-pell-o; fr. ad, "towards"; pell-o, "to bring"] 1. v. a. (In reflexive force: "To bring one's self to" a person in order to address him. *etc.*; hence) **1.** With second acc. [§ 99]: *To call* a person something.—**2.** Pass. with Nom. [§ 87, D, *a*]: *To be called* or *named.* — Pass.: **ap-pell-or**, ātus sum, āri.

appetīsse, for appetiisse, perf. inf. of appeto.

appetīssem, for appetiissem, pluperf. subj. of appeto.

ap-pĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, pĕtĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-pĕto; fr. ăd, "to *or* towards"; pĕto, "to seek *or* go to"] ("To seek, *or* go, to *or* towards"; hence) *To seek* or *strive after; to endeavour to get* or *obtain.*

1. Aprī-lis, lis, m. contracted from Apĕrīlis; fr. ăpĕrĭ-o, "to open"] ("The opening thing"; hence) The month of *April*; in which the earth opens itself for fertility.—As Adj. *Of April.*

2. Aprīlis, adj.; see 1. Aprilis.

ăp-ud, prep. gov. acc. [prob. obsol. ăp-o, ăp-ĭo, "to lay hold of"] **1.** *With, near to.* — **2.** *Among.*

Aquīlēĭa, æ, f. *Aquileia*; a town of Upper Italy.

Aquītāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Aquitani*; a people of Southern Gaul.—Hence, **Aquītān-ĭa**, ĭæ, f. *Aquitania*; the country of the Aquitani.

Aquitania, æ; see Aquitani.

Arar, ăris, m. The *Arar* (otherwise called Sauconna whence the modern name *Saône*) a river of Gaul.

arbĭtr-ĭum, ĭi, n. [arbĭ arbĭtr-i, "one who treats a t according to his own wi master," *etc.*] ("The thi longing to an *arbiter*"; *Will, pleasure, free-will*, et

arbĭtr-or, ātus sum, v. dep. [arbĭter, arbĭtr-i umpire"] ("To act the an *arbiter*"; hence) *T true* in one's mind; *t deem*, consider, regard,

arcessītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of arcesso.

ar-ces-so, sīvi, sītum, sěre, 3. v. a. [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar (= ad), "to"; cēd-o, "to go"] (In causative force: "to cause to go, *or* come, to" one; hence) *To call, summon, send for*, etc.—Pass.: **ar-ces-sor**, sītus sum, (inf. as if of 4th Conj) sīri.

Ariovistus, i, m. *Ariovistus*; a German king defeated by Cæsar.

ar-ma, mōrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms, weapons* [prob. ἀρ-ω, "to adapt"].

armātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of armo.

arm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [arm-a, "arms, equipments," *etc.*] 1. *To furnish with arms* or *weapons; to arm.*—2. *To equip, fit out, furnish.* — Pass.: **arm-or**, ātus sum, āri.

arrŏgan-ter, adv. [for arrogant-ter; fr. arrogans, arrogant-is, "arrogant"] ("After the manner of the *arrogans*"; hence) *Arrogantly, presumptuously.*

arrŏgant-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [arrŏgans, arrŏgant-is, "arrogant"] ("The quality of the *arrogans*"; hence) *Arrogance, presumption.*

Arverni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Arverni;* a people of Gaul inhabiting that part of the country which is now called Auvergne.

arx, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr. arc-eo, "to enclose"] ("The enclosing thing"; hence) *A castle, citadel, fortress.*

a-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-scando; fr. ad, in "augmentative" force; scando, "to mount"] *To mount, ascend.*

ascen-sus, sūs, m. [for ascend-sus; fr. ascend-o] ("An ascending"; hence) *An ascent.*

ăt, conj. *But* [akin to Sans. *atha*, Gr. ἀτ-άρ, "but"].

at-que (contr. **ac**), conj. [for adque; fr. ăd, denoting "addition"; quĕ, "and"] 1. *And also; and.*—2. With comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, *etc.*: *Than.*—3. After words denoting similarity, *etc.*: *As, with.*

at-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tango; fr. ăd, "against"; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch against"; hence) *To touch on, border upon.*

attŭli, perf. ind. of affero.

attŭlissem, pluperf. subj. of affero.

auctōr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [auctor, "a producer"] ("The quality, *etc.*, of the *auctor*"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) *Weight* of character, *influence, authority.*

auc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for aug-tus; fr. aug-ĕo, "to increase"] ("Increased"; hence) *Great, distinguished*, etc. ☞ Comp. auct-ior.

audāc-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [audax, audăc-is, "bold"] ("The quality of the *audax*"; hence) *Boldness.*

audācĭus; see audacter.

audac-ter, adv. [audax, audăc-is, "bold"] *Boldly.* ☞ Comp. **audāc-ĭus**, (Sup. audac-issĭme).

audĕo, ausus sum, audĕre, 2. v. semi-dep. *To dare*, or *venture*, to do something.

audĭens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of audio.—2. Pa.: With Dat. [§ 106, (4)] *Obedient to.*

aud-ĭo, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) *To hear* [akin to αὖς (= οὖς), αὐτ-ός, "an ear"].

augĕo, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. To increase, augment.—

Pass.: **augĕor**, auctus sum, augēri [akin to αὐξάνω].

Aulus, i, m. *Aulus;* a Roman name.

aut, conj. *Or:*—aut . . . aut, *either . . . or.*

aut-em, conj.: **1.** *But, on the other hand.*—**2.** *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to αὐτ-άρ].

auxĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [prob. fr. obsol. adj. auxĭl-is (=aug-sĭl-is, fr. aug-ĕo, "to increase"), "increasing"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *auxilis*"; hence) **1.** *Help, aid, assistance, succour:* auxĭlium ferre, *to bring help* or *succour.*—**2.** Plur.: *Auxiliary troops* or *forces; auxiliaries.*

ăvār-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [ăvār-us, "avaricious"] ("The quality of the *avarus*"; hence) *Avarice, covetousness.*

āversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of averto.

ā-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. [ā, "away"; verto, "to turn"] **1.** *To turn away:*—aversus hostis, *an enemy (turned away,* i.e. *with his back towards one,* or) *in retreat.*—**2.** *To turn aside, divert:*—avertere iter ab, (to turn aside one's *march from;* i.e.) *to cease to follow,* etc. —Pass.: **a-vertor**, versus sum, verti.

ăvus, i, m. *A grandfather.*

barbărus, i, m. [barbarus (adj.), "barbarian"] *A barbarian.*

Belgæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Belgæ;* a warlike people of German and Celtic origin, in the northern part of Gaul.

bellandi, Gerund in di from bello.

bellĭc-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [bellĭc-us, "warlike"] *Very warlike, martial.*

***bell-o**, āvi, ātum, āre,* 1 v. n. [bell-um, "war"] *To wage war to war.*

b-ellum, elli, n. [old form dŭ-ellum; fr. dŭo, "two"] ("A contest, *etc.*, between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare:*—bellum inferre, *to make war;* with Dat. [§ 106, *a*] *to make war upon:* —bellum gerere, *to wage,* or *carry on, war.*

bĕnĕ-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for bĕnĕ-făc-ĭum, fr. bene, "well"; făc-ĭo, "to do"] ("A doing well" to one; hence) *Kindness, favour, benefit.*

Bibracte, is, n. *Bibracte* (afterwards called *Augustodunum,* now *Autun*); the chief town of the Ædui.

bidu-um, i, n. [bĭdŭ-us (for bĭ-dĭ-vus, fr. bĭ (=bis), "twice"; dĭ-es, "a day"), "pertaining to two days"] *A space,* or *period, of two days; two days.*

bĭennĭ-um, i, n. [bĭennĭ-us (for bi-ann-ius, fr. bĭ (=bis), "twice"; ann-us, "a year"), "pertaining to two years"] *A space,* or *period, of two years; two years.*

bĭpartĭt-o, adv. [bĭpartĭ' us, "divided into two parts' *In two divisions.*

Bĭtŭrĭges, um, m. plur. *T Bituriges;* a people of Gall Aquitania. The chief town w Avaricum (now Bourges).

Boii, ōrum, m. plur. *Boii;* a people of Gallia dunensis.

bŏn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [' "good"] ("The quality *bŏnus*"; hence) *The superior, quality,* of a *goodness, excellence.*

bŏnum, i, n.; see no. 8.

bŏnus, a, um, adj.: in the widest accepta term.—**2.** *Kind, fa* bono animo in pop

anum, *of favourable disposition*, or *favourably disposed, towards the Roman people*, ch. 6 [§ 115].—3. *Profitable, advantageous, serviceable.*—As Subst.: **bonum**, i, n. *Advantage, profit*, etc.

brăchĭum, ĭi, n. *An arm* [akin to βραχίων].

brĕvis, e, adj. In time: *Short, brief* [akin to βραχ-ύς].

Cabūrus, i, m. *Caburus* (*Caius Valerius*); a Gallic chieftain who had obtained the gift of Roman citizenship (*civitas*) from Caius Valerius Flaccus; ch. 49.

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, cădĕre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To fall, fall down.*—2. *To fall dead, die* [akin to Sans. root ÇAD, "to fall"].

Cæsar, ăris, m. ("Hairy One") *Cæsar*; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. Caius Julius, the commander of the Roman forces in Gaul, and afterwards the first Roman emperor, who was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius [akin to Sans. *keça*, "hair"].

Caius, ii, m. *Caius*; a Roman prænomen.

călămĭtas, ātis, f. *Misfortune, disaster, calamity.*

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, căpĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take* in the widest sense of the term:—capere initium, (*to take a beginning*; i.e.) *to begin, commence*;—capere plus doloris, (*to take more grief*; i.e.) *to be more grieved.*—2. Of arms: *To take up.*—3. Of a place: *To reach, arrive at.*—Pass.: **căpĭor**, captus sum, căpi.

captiv-us, i, m. [captiv-us (fr. căpĭo, "to take"), "taken prisoner"] ("One taken prisoner"; hence) *A prisoner, captive.*

captus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of capio.

căp-ut, ĭtis, n.: 1. *The head.*—2. *A person, man*, etc. [akin to Sans. *kap-âla*, Gr. κεφ-αλή].

carrus, i, m. *A two-wheeled cart* for heavy loads.

Cassĭānus, a, um; see Cassius.

Cassĭus, ĭi, m. *Cassius*; the name of a Roman family of distinction; esp. Caius Cassius Longinus, slain during his consulship in a war with the Helvetii.—Hence, **Cassĭ-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Cassius*; *Cassian*:—Cassianum bellum, *the Cassian war*; i.e. the war of Caius Cassius Longinus with the Helvetii; ch. 13.

castel-lum, li, n. dim. [for caster-lum; fr. castrum, cast(e)r-i] *A small fort; a castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold.*

Castĭcus, i, m. *Casticus*; a son of Catamantaledes.

castra, ōrum, n. plur. *A camp* or *encampment*, as containing several soldiers' tents or huts [prob. for skad-trum; akin to Sans. root SKAD, "to cover"].

că-sus, sūs, m. [for cad-sus; fr. căd-o, "to fall out, happen"] ("A falling out *or* happening"; hence) *Chance, accident.*

Cătămantălēdes, is, m. *Catamantaledes*; a Gaul who for many years was sovereign of the Sequani; ch. 3.

cătēna, æ, f. *A chain, fetter.*

Cătūrĭges, um, m. plur. *The Caturiges*; a Gallic people, living in what is now Dauphiné.

causa, æ, f.: 1. *A cause, reason*:—causam inferre, *to advance*, or *allege, a reason.*—2. Law t. t.: *A cause, case*, etc.—3. Adverbial Abl.: With Gen. or Gerund in di: *For the purpose of; on account of.*

căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, căvēre,

2. v. n. *To be on one's guard; to take care* or *precaution.*

cĕlĕr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [celer, "swift"] ("The quality of the *celer*"; hence) *Swiftness, speed, celerity.*

cĕlĕr-ĭter, adv. [id.] *Swiftly, speedily, quickly.* ☞ Comp.: cĕlĕr-ĭus; Sup.: cĕler-rĭme.

Celtæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Celts;* the great parent-stock of the people of Northern Europe; with the Romans, in a more restricted sense, the people of Southern Gaul.

censĕo, ŭi, um, ēre, 2. v. a. Of the senate: *To decree, resolve, ordain;*—at ch. 35, folld. by uti with Subj.

cen-sus, sus, m. [for cens-sus, fr. cens-ĕo, "to make a return of property" for assessment] ("A registering and rating" of Roman citizens; "a census"; hence) *An enumeration* taken of the Helvetii by Cæsar's order; ch. 29.

Centrŏnes, um, m. plur. *The Centrones;* a people of Gaul.

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans. *çatan;* Gr. ἑκατον].

centŭrĭ-o, ōnis, m. [centŭrĭa, "a century" or division of troops in the Roman armies"] ("One having—*i.e.* commanding—a *centuria*") *A centurion.*

certĭor, us; see certus.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fr. CER-, root of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *Sure, certain.*—2. Phrases: a. Certiorem facere, (*to make very sure,* i.e.) *to inform.*—b. Certior fĭĕri, (*to be made very sure* or *certain,* i.e.) *to be informed.* ☞ Comp.: cert-ĭor; Sup.: cert-issĭmus.

c-ētĕri, ētĕræ, ētĕra, adj. plur. (*rare in sing.*) *The other, the rest; the remaining, remainder of.*—As Subst.: **cētĕri**, ōrum, m. … *The rest.*

cĭbārĭ-a, ōrum, adj. [cĭbārĭ-us (cĭbus, "food"), "pertaining to food"] ("Things pertaining to food"; hence) *Provisions, victuals, food.*

Cimbĕrĭus, ĭi, m. *Cimberius;* a chief of the Suevi, who in conjunction with his brother Nasua, attempted to cross the Rhine into Gaul, at the head of the people of a hundred cantons; ch. 37.

Cimbri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Cimbri;* a people of Northern Germany [Gallic word="Robbers"].

cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingĕre, 3. v. a. Of places as Objects: *To surround, encircle, inclose.*

circĭnus, i, m. *A pair of compasses* [κίρκινος].

circ-ĭter, adv. [circ-us, "a circle"] Of number: *About, near, nearly.*

circŭĭ-tus, tūs, m. [circŭĕo, "to go around," through true root CIRCUI] ("A going around"; hence) *A circuit, compass, circuitous route.*

circum, prep. gov. acc. [prob. adverbial acc. of circus, "a ring"] ("In a ring"; hence) 1. *Around, round about, all round.*—2. *Near, in the neighbourhood of.*

circumdătus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumdo.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a. [circum, "around"; do, "to put"] ("To put around"; hence) *To surround, inclose,* etc. —Pass.: **circum-dor**, dătus sum, dări.

circum-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; duco, "to lead"] (Of persons: "To lead around"; of things) To draw around.—

Pass.: **circum-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

circumductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumduco.

circum-sisto, stĕti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. n. [circum, "around"; sisto, "to stand"] *To stand around.*

circum-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. a. [circum, "around"; vĕnio, "to come"] ("To come around"; hence) With accessory notion of hostility: *To surround, enclose on all sides, beset.*—Pass.: **circum-vĕnior**, ventus sum, vĕnīri.

circumventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumvenio.

cĭter, tra, trum, adj. [for cis-ter; fr. cis, "on this side"] *On this side, hither.* ☞ Comp.: cĭtĕr-ĭor; (Sup. cĭtĭmus).

cĭtĕrior, us; see cĭter.

cĭt-ra, prep. gov. acc. [cĭter, citr-i, "on this side"] *On this side of.*

citr-o, adv. [id.] *Hither;*—only in connection with ultro; *hither and thither, to and fro.*

cīv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [cīv-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of a *civis*"; hence) 1. *Citizenship.*—2. *A state, commonwealth.*

clau-do, si, sum, dĕre, 3. v.a.: 1. *To shut, shut up.*—2. *To close, end, finish:*—claudere agmen, (*to close the line of march*, i. e.) *to bring up the rear* [root CLU, akin to κλεί-ω, "to shut"].

clĭ-ens, entis, comm. gen. [for clu-ens, which is also found; fr. clŭ-ĕo, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence, "a client" in Rome; of foreign nations) *A dependant, adherent.*

Cneĭus, ĭi, m. *Cneius;* a Roman name.

cŏacturus, a, um, P. fut. of cogo.

cŏactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cŏgo.

cŏēgi, perf. ind. of cogo.

co-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, ĕmĕre, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "intensive" force; ĕmo, "to buy"] *To buy up, buy, purchase.*

cœp-i (pres. ante-classical), isse, v. def. n. *and* a. [contr. fr. co-ăpĭo; fr. co(=cum), in "augmentative" force; ăpĭo, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) *To begin* to do, *etc.*—Perf. pass. **cœptus**, *etc.*, sum.

cœptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cœpĭo.

cŏ-ercĕo, ercŭi, ercĭtum, ercĕre, 2. v. a. [for co-arcĕo; fr. co(=cum), in "intensive" force; arcĕo, "to enclose"] ("To enclose wholly"; hence) *To restrain, hold in check,* etc. — Pass.: **cŏ-ercĕor**, ercĭtus sum, ercēri.

cōgĭtandus, a, um, Gerundive of cogito:—cogitandum (esse) sibi, (*that it was to be pondered by them,* i.e.) *that they must ponder* or *think* [§ 144, 1, and *a*].

cō-gĭto, gĭtāvi, gĭtātum, gĭtāre, 1. v. a. [contr. from coagito; fr. co (=cum), in "intensive" force; agito, "to put in motion"] ("To put greatly in motion"; hence) *To weigh thoroughly in the mind; to ponder, reflect upon, think.*

cognĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cognosco.

cognoscendus, a, um, Gerundive of cognosco.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, gnoscĕre, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; gnosco (=nosco), "to become acquainted with"] ("To become acquainted with on all sides"; hence) 1. *To become thoroughly acquainted with, learn, make inquiry about.*—2. In perf. tenses: *To have knowledge of, to know.*—3. *To examine, investigate, take cognizance of.* — Pass.: **co-gnoscor**, gnĭtus sum, gnosci.

cognōvĕram, pluperf. ind. of cognosco.

cognōvi, perf. ind. of cognosco.

cōgo, coēgi, cōactum, cōgĕre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. co-ago; fr. co (=cum), "together"; ăgo, "to drive"] ("To drive together"; hence) **1.** *To collect, assemble.*—**2.** *To force, compel.*—Pass.: **cōgor**, cōactus sum, cōgi.

cŏhors, tis, f. ("An inclosed place"; hence, "a multitude inclosed," *etc.*, in a place; hence) *A cohort;* the tenth part of a Roman legion.

cŏhortātus, a, um, P. perf. of cŏhortor.

cŏ-hortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [co (=cum), in "strengthening" force; hortor, "to exhort"] *To exhort; to encourage, animate.*

collātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of confero.

collĭgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of colligo.

col-lĭgo, lĭgāvi, lĭgātum, lĭgāre, 1. v. a. [for con-lĭgo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; lĭgo, "to bind *or* fasten"] ("To bind, *or* fasten, together"; hence) *To pin together* by means of something driven through two or more things:—scutis colligatis, *when their shields had become pinned together* by the Roman spears driven through them;—ch. 25: the shields were held above the heads of the Gauls and overlapped each other.—Pass.: **col-lĭgor**, lĭgatus sum, lĭgāri.

collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to κολώνη].

collŏcâsse, for callocavisse, perf. inf. of colloco.

col-lŏco, lŏcāvi, lŏcātum, lŏcāre, 1. v. a. [for con-lŏco; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; lŏco, "to place"] **1.**: **a.** *To put, place, or station* any where.—**b.** *To place* a woman *in marriage;* i.e. *to give* a woman *in marriage;* ch. 18.—**2.** *To* [illegible] persons in a place.

colloquendi, Gerund in [illegible] from colloquor.

collŏquĭ-ĭum, ĭi, n. [collŏquor, "to confer with"] ("A conferring with"; hence) *A conference.*

col-lŏquor, lŏquūtus sum, lŏqui, 3. v. dep. [for con-lŏquor; fr. con (=cum), "together"; lŏquor, "to talk"] *To talk together* or *with* a person; *to hold a conference, confer with,* etc.

collŏquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of collŏquor.

com-būro, bussi, bustum, būrĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; BURO (=uro), "to burn"] *To burn up, consume* by fire.

commĕā-tus, tūs, m. [commĕ(a)-o, "to go to and fro"] ("A going to and fro"; hence, "a means of transport, a convoy"; hence) *Provisions, supplies.*

com-mĕmŏro, mĕmŏrāvi, mĕmŏrātum, mĕmŏrāre, 1. v. a. [com(=cum), in "augmentative" force; mĕmŏro, "to mention"] *To make mention of, recount, relate.*

com-mĕo, mĕāvi, mĕātum, mĕāre, 1. v. n. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mĕo, "to go"] *To go, come, travel,* etc., *frequently* to a place.

com-mĭnus, adv. [com (=cum), "together"; mānus, "hand"] ("Hands together"; hence) *Hand to hand, in close fight* or *contest.*

commissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of committo.

committendus, a, um, Gerundive of committo;—at ch. 46, supply esse with committendum [§ 158].

com-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"; hence) 1. Of battle: *To engage in, commence.* — 2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To trust, intrust.*— 3. With ut and Subj.: *To give occasion*, or *cause, that; to effect that;* ch. 13.—4. *To perpetrate, commit, do*, etc., anything wrong. —Pass.: **com-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

commŏd-e, adv. [commod-us, "convenient"] *Conveniently, suitably, readily.*

com-mŏd-us, a, um, adj. [com (=cum), "with"; mod-us, "a measure"] ("Having a measure with something else"; hence) *Convenient, suitable.* ☞ (Comp.: commŏd-ior); Sup.: commŏd-issĭmus.

com-mŏn-ĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, facĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; mŏn-ĕo, "to cause to think"; (e) connecting vowel; făcio, "to make"] ("To make, *or* cause, to think greatly"; hence) *To remind forcibly, put in mind, impress.*

commōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of commoveo.

com-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mŏvĕo, "to move"] 1. *To move greatly* or *thoroughly.*—2. Mentally: *To disturb, affect, disquiet.*—3. Of a battle, *etc.*: *To bring about, force*, etc. — Pass.: **com-mŏvĕor**, mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

com-mūnio, mūnīvi or mūnii, mūnītum, mūnīre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mūnio, "to fortify"] *To fortify strongly* or *on all sides.*

com-mūnis, mūne, adj. [com (=cum), "together"; perhaps, mūnis, "serving"] ("Serving together"; hence) *Common, general.*

commūtā-tio, tiōnis, f. [commut(a)-o, "to change entirely"] *A changing, change, alteration.*

commūtātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of commuto.

com-mūto, mūtāvi, mūtātum, mūtāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mūto, "to change"] *To change wholly, alter.* — Pass.: **com-mūtor**, mūtātus sum, mūtāri.

compărandus, a, um, Gerundive of comparo.

compărātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comparo.

com-păro, părāvi, părātum, părāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; păro, "to bring *or* put"] ("To bring, *or* put, together"; hence) 1. *To make* or *get ready, prepare.*—2. *To acquire, procure.* — Pass.: **com-păror**, părātus sum, părāri.

com-pĕr-io, i, tum, īre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; root PER, akin to per-ior, "to pass through"] ("To go, *or* pass, through" a thing; hence) *To find out accurately; to ascertain, learn:* — compertum aliquid habere, (*to have something found out accurately*; i.e.) *to know full well;* ch. 44.—Pass.: **com-pĕr-ior**, tus sum, īri.

compertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comperio.

com-plector, plexus sum, plecti, 3. v. dep. [com (=cum), "with"; plecto, "to entwine"] ("To entwine one's self with" some person or thing; hence) *To embrace, clasp.*

com-plĕo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plĕo, "to fill"] Sometimes with Abl. [§ 119, b]: To fill completely or

entirely with. — Pass.: **com-plĕor**, plētus sum, plēri.

complexus, a, um, P. perf. of complector.

com-plūres, plūra (and, sometimes, plūrĭa), adj. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plūres, "very many"] *Very many, several.*

com-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry together, convey, collect.* — Pass.: **com-portor**, portātus sum, portāri.

cōnans, ntis, P. pres. of conor.

cōnā-ta, ōrum, n. plur. (sing. prob. not found) [cōn(a)-or, "to attempt"] *Attempts, endeavours, efforts.*

1. **cōnā-tus**, tūs, m. [id.] *An attempt, endeavour, effort.*

2. **cōnātus**, a, um, P. perf. of conor.

concēdendus, a, um, Gerundive of concēdo;—at ch. 7 supply esse with concedendum [§ 158].

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cēdo, "to yield"] 1. *To grant, allow, yield, concede.* — Impers. pass.: Concēdi, *that it should be conceded,* or *allowed.*—2. *To give,* or *yield, up.*—Pass.: **con-cēdor**, cessus sum, cēdi.

concessi, perf. ind. of concēdo.

concessus, a, um, P. perf. of concēdo.

con-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-cædo; fr. con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; cædo, "to cut"] ("To cut wholly"; hence) *To cut up, slay, kill, destroy,* etc.

concĭlĭātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of concilio;—at ch. 3, supply esse with conciliaturum [§ 158].

concĭlĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [concĭlĭ-um, "union"] ("To bring into a *concilium*"; hence, "to unite, connect"; hence) *To bring about, procure, gain.*

con-cĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for con-căl-ĭum; fr. con (=cum), "together"; căl-o, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, council.*

con-clāmo, clāmāvi, clāmātum, clāmāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; clāmo, "to cry out"] *To cry out aloud; to exclaim, shout out.*

con-curro, curri (rarely cŭcurri), cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; curro, "to run"] *To run together* or *in a body.*

concur-sus, sūs, m. [for concurr-sus; fr. concurr-o, "to run together"] *A running together.*

cond-ĭtĭo, ĭtĭonis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] ("A putting together"; hence) 1. *State,* or *condition,* of a person.—2. *An agreement, terms.*

con-dōno, dōnāvi, dōnātum, dōnāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; dōno, "to give" as a present] ("To give, present"; hence) *To forgive, remit, overlook, condone.*

con-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead together"; hence) *To assemble, collect.*

confectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of conficio;—at ch. 44, supply esse with confecturum [§ 158].

confectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conficio.

confĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of confero.

confĕro, contŭli, collātum, conferre, v. a. irreg. [con (=cum); fĕro, "to bear"] 1. [cum, "together"] a. *To bear,* or *bring, together; to collect, gather,*

—b. *To compare.*—**2.** [cum, in "augmentative" force] ("To bear *or* bring"; hence) **a.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To* (bear one's self, *etc.*, i.e.) *betake one's self*, etc. — **b.** Of a fault, blame, *etc.*: *To ascribe, attribute*, to one; *lay to the charge* of, *throw* upon one.—**c.** *To put off, defer.*— Pass.: **confĕror,** collātus sum, conferri.

confer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for conferc-tus; fr. confercio, "to cram, *or* press close, together"] ("Crammed, *or* pressed close, together"; hence) *Crowded together, closely packed.* ☞ (Comp.: confert-ior); Sup.: confert-issĭmus.

conficiendus, a, um, Gerundive of conficio.

con-ficio, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-făcio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; făcio, "to do *or* make"] ("To do, *or* make, thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To prepare.*—**2.** *To bring about, accomplish.*—Pass.: **con-ficior,** fectus sum, fici.

con-fido, fisus sum, fidĕre, 3. v. n. semi-dep. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; fido, "to trust"] With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To trust, repose confidence in.*

con-firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; firm-us, "strong"] ("To make very strong"; hence) **1.** *To strengthen, establish, confirm.*—**2.** *To encourage.*—**3.** *To assert, affirm, declare;* —at ch. 3, with Objective clause [§ 156, (3)].

confisus, a, um, P. perf. of confido.

con-grĕdior, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for con-gradior; fr. con(=cum), "together with"; grădior, "to step"] ("To step together with" one; hence) **1.** In a friendly sense: *To meet with* one.—**2.** In a hostile sense: *To engage, come into collision, fight,* etc.

congressus, a, um, P. perf. of congredior.

conjiciendi, Gerund in di fr. conjicio.

con-jicio, jēci, jectum, jicĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-jăcio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; jăcio, "to cast"] **1.** Of weapons: *To hurl, throw, cast.*—**2.** Of persons: With in catenas: *To throw into chains.*

conjunctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjungo.

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; jungo, "to join"] *To join together, unite:*—conjungere se, *to unite themselves, effect a junction;* ch. 37.—Pass.: **conjungor,** junctus sum, jungi.

conjūrā-tio, tiōnis, f. [conjur(a)-o, "to swear together"; hence, "to conspire, plot"] *A conspiracy, plot.*

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To endeavour, try, attempt.*

con-quiro, quisivi, quisitum, quirĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-quæro; fr. con, in "augmentative" force; quæro, "to seek"] *To seek after,* or *search out, earnestly* or *carefully.*—Pass.: **con-quiror,** quisitus sum, quiri.

1. **con-sanguin-ĕus,** ĕa, ĕum, adj. [con (=cum), denoting "correspondence"; sanguis, sanguin-is, "blood"] ("Having the same blood"; hence) *Related by blood, akin.*—As Subst.: **consanguin-ĕus,** ĕi, m. *A blood-relation, kinsman.*

2. **consanguinĕus,** i, m.; see 1. consanguineus.

con-scisco, scivi, scitum, sciscĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; scisco, "to decree"] With mortem sibi, (*To decree death to one's self;* i.e.)

To kill, or *destroy, one's self; to commit suicide.*

con-scĭ-us, a, um, adj. [con, "with"; scĭ-o, "to know"] ("Knowing with" one's self; hence) *Conscious.*

con-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. [con, "together"; scrībo] ("To write together" in a list, *etc.*; hence) Of soldiers, *etc.*: *To enrol, enlist, levy.*

consen-sus, sūs, m. [for consent-sus; fr. consent-io, "to agree"] *Agreement, consent.*

con-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sĕquor, "to follow"] 1. *To follow, follow after.*—2. In a hostile sense: *To pursue.*—3. *To obtain.*

consĕquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of consequor.

Consĭdĭus, ĭi, m. *Considius*; a Roman well versed in military matters.

con-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīdĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; sīdo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down together"; hence) 1. Of troops, *etc.*: *To take one's station; to encamp.*—2. *To take up an abode, to settle.*

consĭlĭum, ĭi, n.: 1. *A plan, purpose, design.*—2. *An assembly; a council* of war.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sisto, "to set one's self," *i. e.* "to stand"] 1. *To take one's stand; to remain, stand still.* — 2. Of troops, *etc.*: a. *To take up a position*, etc.; *to take post, be posted.*—b. *To halt, make a halt.*

consōlātus, a, um, P. perf. of consolor.

con-sōlor, sōlātus sum, sōlāri, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sōlor, "to comfort"] *To comfort, to console.*

conspec-tus, tūs, m. [conspĭc-ĭo, through true root CON-SPEC] ("A seeing"; hence) *Sight, view*: in conspectu, *before the eyes*, or *in the presence*, of some one.

conspĭcātus, a, um, P. perf. of conspicor.

con-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-spĕcĭo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; spĕcĭo, "to see"] *To see, behold, observe.*

con-spĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for con-spĕc-or; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; SPEC, root of spec-io, "to see"] *To see, behold, get a sight of, descry.*

constant-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [constans, constant-is, "standing firm"] ("A standing firm"; hence) Of character, *etc.*: *Firmness, steadfastness, constancy.*

constĭti, perf. ind. of consisto.

con-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo; fr. con (=cum); statŭo, "to place"] 1. [con, "together"] ("To place, or set, together"; hence) *To draw up* an army *or* fleet in order of battle; *to post* troops, *etc.*—2. [con, in "augmentative" force] a. *To put, place, set, station.*—b. *To arrange, regulate, set in order*, etc.—c. *To fix, appoint*, etc.—d. *To resolve, determine, decide*, etc. — Pass.: **con-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

constĭtūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of constituo.

consuĕram, for consueveram, pluperf. ind. of consuesco.

consuĕrim, perf. subj. of consuesco.

consuē-sco, vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [consuĕ-o, "to be accustomed"] *To accustom one's self*:—In perf. tenses, *To have ac-*

customed one's self, i.e. *to be accustomed* or *wont*.

consuēsse, for consuevisse, perf. *and* pluperf. inf. consuesco.

consuē-tūdo, tūdĭnis, f. [for consuet-tūdo, fr. consuēt-us, "accustomed"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *consuetus*"; hence) *Custom, habit, use, usage.*

consul, ŭlis, m. *A consul;* one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings.

consŭl-ātus, ātūs, m. [consul] *The office of a consul; the consulship.*

consŭlo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. v. n.: **1.** *To take counsel, deliberate, consult.*—**2.** Impers. Pass. inf. perf.: Consultum (esse), *That counsel was taken, that it was deliberated;* ch. 53.

1. consul-tum, ti, n. [consŭl-o, "to determine upon"] ("That which is determined upon"; hence) *A resolution, decree:*—Sĕnātūs consultum (or as one word senatusconsultum), *a decree of the senate.*

2. consultum (esse), impers. perf. pass. inf. of consulo.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; sūmo, "to take"] ("To take wholly *or* completely"; hence, "to consume, devour"; hence) *To annihilate, destroy, bring to nought, waste.* — Pass.: **con-sūmor**, sumptus sum, sūmi.

consumptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of consumo.

con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo] **1.** [tendo, "to stretch"] ("To stretch with all one's might; to strain"; hence) **a.:** (a) Neut.: *To make an effort or endeavour; to exert one's self, endeavour.*—(b) Act.: *To strive eagerly after, exert one's self zealously for.* — **b.** With accessory notion of hostility: *To strive, contend, struggle,* etc.—**2.** [tendo, "to bend one's way"] *To bend one's way,* or *proceed, eagerly.*

conten-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for contend-tĭo; fr. contend-o, "to contend"] *A contention, contest.*

contĭnen-ter, adv. [for contĭnent-er, fr. contĭnens, continent-is, "continuous"] In time: *Continuously, without interruption.*

con-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for con-tĕnĕo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; tenĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold, *or* keep, together"; hence) **1.** Of places: In Pass.: *To be surrounded, encompassed,* or *enclosed by.*—**2.** *To comprise, occupy.*—**3.** *To restrain.* — Pass.: **con-tĭnĕor**, tentus sum, tĭnēri.

con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. [for contango; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch on all sides; to take hold of"; hence) **1.** Act.: *To touch, reach, extend to.*—**2.** Neut.: *To happen* or *chance; to fall out, come to pass.*

contĭn-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [contin-ĕo, "to hold together"] ("Holding together"; hence) Of time: *Successive, in succession.*

contra, adv. *and* prep.: **1.** Adv.: ("Over against"; hence) **a.** *On the other side, on the other hand, in return, in reply.*—**b.** *In opposition, on the contrary* — **2.** Prep. gov. acc.: *Against.*

con-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; trăho, "to draw"] *To draw,* or *bring, together; to collect, assemble.*

contŭmēl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [contŭmĕo, through obsol. adj. con-

tŭmĕl-us, "swelling greatly"] ("The quality of the *contumelus*"; hence) *Insult, affront, contumely.*

con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; venĭo, "to come"] 1. *To come,* or *meet, together; to collect, assemble.*—2. *To be agreed upon.*

conven-tus, tūs, m. [convĕnĭo] ("A coming together"; hence) 1. *An assembly, assemblage, meeting.*—2. *A judicial assembly, a court of justice.*

conversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of converto.

con-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; verto, "to turn"] 1. *To turn* or *turn round; to wheel round.*—2. Pass. in reflexive force: *To turn one's self round, turn round.*—3. *To change, alter.* — Pass.: **convertor**, versus sum, verti.

convictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of convinco.

con-vinco, vici, victum, vincĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; vinco, "to conquer"; hence, "to show, *or* prove, conclusively"] *To show,* or *prove, very conclusively.* — Pass.: **con-vincor**, victus sum, vinci.

convŏcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of convŏco.

con-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; vŏco, "to call"] *To call together; to convene, convoke, summon.* — Pass.: **con-vŏcor**, vŏcātus sum, vŏcāri.

cō-p-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [contr. fr. co-op-ia; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; ops, ŏp-is, "means," *etc.*] ("The thing pertaining to *ops*"; hence) 1. *Copiousness, plenty:* — copiam frumenti facere, (*to make a plenty;* i.e.) *to furnish a supply of corn* · ch. 28. — 2. Plur.: a. *Forces, troops.*—b. *Resources, supplies.*

cōpĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [cōpĭ-a, "plenty"] ("Full of *copia*"; hence) *Furnished abundantly,* or *well supplied* with a thing; *abounding in wealth, rich.* ☞ (Comp.: cōpĭōs-ĭor); Sup.: cōpĭōs-issĭmus.

c-or-am, adv. [contr. fr. co-or-am; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; os, or-is, "the face"] ("Before one's face"; hence) *Personally, in person.*

cornu, ūs, n. ("A horn"; hence) Of an army: *A wing.*

corp-us, ŏris, n. ("That which is made *or* formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

Crass-us, i, m. [crass-us, "thick"] *Crassus;* a Roman family name: 1. Publius Crassus, a young Roman officer in command of Cæsar's cavalry. — 2. Marcus Crassus, who perished in Parthia.

crĕmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To burn.*—Pass.: **crĕmor**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root ÇRÂ, "to cook"].

crĕ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To create"; hence) *To make* a person something, *e.g.* king, consul, *etc.*; *to create, appoint,* etc. —Pass.: **crĕ-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root KRI, "to make"].

crē-sco, vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. n. [akin to crĕo] ("To grow *or* grow up"; hence) *To increase; to become greater* or *larger.*

crēvissem, pluperf. subj. of cresco.

cri-nis, nis, m. [for crĕ-nis; fr. CRE, root of cre-sco, "to grow"] ("The growing thing"; hence) *The hair* of the head: in plur.: *the locks* [cf. θρίξ, τριχ-ός, "hair," akin to Sans. root DRIH, "to grow"].

crŭcĭā-tus, tūs, m. [cruci(a)-o, "to torture"] *Torture.*

crūdēl-ĭtas, ītātis, crūdēl-is, "cruel"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *crudelis*"; hence) *Cruelty.*

crudel-iter, adv. [id.] *Cruelly, with cruelty.*

cul-tus, tūs, m. [for col-tus; fr. cŏl-o, "to cultivate"] ("A cultivating"; hence) *Mode*, or *manner, of living.*

cum, prep. gov. abl.: **1.** *With; together* or *along with.*—**2.** In composition (also com, co): **a.** *With, together.*—**b.** In "augmentative" *or* "intensive" force, to denote completeness, a high degree, *etc.* —N.B. With Personal pronouns cum always follows its case, *e.g.* secum, nobiscum, *etc.*, and usually so with Relative pronouns, *e.g.* quibuscum, *etc.* [akin to Sans. *sam;* also to ξύν, σύν].

cŭpĭd-ē, adv. [cupid-us, "eager"] **1.** *Eagerly, zealously, passionately.*—**2.** Comp.: *Too eagerly;* ch. 15. ☞ Comp.: cŭpĭd-ĭus; Sup.: cŭpĭd-issĭme.

cŭpĭd-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *cŭpĭdus*"; hence) *A longing, desire, eagerness.*

cŭpĭdĭus, cŭpĭdissĭme; see cupide.

cŭp-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [cŭp-ĭo] With Gen. *or* Gerund in di [§ 132]: *Desirous of, desiring, eager for.*

cŭp-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. v. n. With Dat. [107]: *To wish well to, to be favourably disposed towards* [akin to Sans. root KUP, "to become excited"].

cu-r (anciently **quo-r**), adv. [contracted, acc to some, fr. quare (=quā re); acc. to others, fr. cui rei] *Why; wherefore.*

cūr-a, æ, f. [for cœr-a, fr. cœr-o, old form of quær-o, "to seek"] ("The seeking thing"; hence, with accessory notion of trouble, *etc.*) *Care, solicitude, attention*, etc.:—esse curæ alicui, (*to be* (*for*) *a care to one*, i.e.) *that one should*, etc., *take care about*, or *bestow attention on*, something.

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cur-a, "care"] With Acc. and Gerundive: *To take care, order*, or *cause*, that something be done, *etc.*; *to get*, or *have*, something done, *etc.*

cur-sus, sūs, m. [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o, "to run"] *A running, speed, course*:—cursum adæquare, (*to make equal their running*, i.e.) *to keep up with the pace* of the horses; ch. 48.

cus-tos, tōdis, comm. gen. *A guard, keeper* [akin to κυθ, root of κεύθ-ω, "to cover, to hide"].

damnātus, a, um, P. perf pass. of damno.

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [damn-um, in the meaning of "a penalty"] ("To bring a penalty upon"; hence) *To condemn.* — Pass.: **damn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

dandus, a, um, Gerundive of do.

dătus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of do.

dē, prep. gov. Abl.: **1.** *From, away from.*—**2.** *In the course of, during, in.*—**3.** *Of, about, concerning, respecting.*—**4.** *From, out of, from among* a number of persons, *etc.*—**5.** Of a cause, reason, *etc.*: *From, for.*

dē-bĕo, bŭi, bĭtum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. dē-hăbĕo; fr. dē, "from"; hăbĕo, "to have"] ("To have, *or* hold, from" a person; hence) **1.** *To owe.*—**2.** With Inf.: *To be bound* to do, *etc.*; *I*, etc., *ought* to do, *etc.*

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; cēdo,

"to go"] 1. *To go away, or depart; to withdraw.*

dĕc-em, num. adj. indecl. *Ten*: — decem novem, *nineteen*; ch. 8 [akin to Sans. *daç-an*, Gr. *δέκ-α*, "ten"].

dēceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of decipio; — at ch. 14, supply esse with deceptum [§ 153].

dē-certo, certāvi, certātum, certāre, 1. v. n. [dē, in "strengthening" force; certo, "to contend"] *To contend*, or *fight, vigourously* or *earnestly*.

dē-cĭdo, cĭdi, no sup., cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for de-cădo; fr. de, "down"; cado, "to fall"] *To fall down*.

dĕc-ĭmus, ĭma, ĭmum, adj. num. adj. [dĕc-em, "ten"] *Tenth*.

dē-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-căpĭo; fr. de, in "strengthening" force; capio, "to take"; hence, in bad sense, "to deceive"] *To deceive*.—Pass.: **de-cĭpĭor**, ceptus sum, cĭpi.

dē-clāro, clārāvi, clārātum, clārāre, 1. v. a. [de, "completely"; clār-o, "to make clear"] ("To make quite clear"; hence) *To announce, declare*, etc.

dĕcŭrĭ-o, ōnis, m. [dĕcŭrĭ-a, "a troop of ten (horse-)soldiers"] ("One having a *decuria*"; hence) *The commander of a* decuria.

dēdĭt-ĭtĭus, ĭtĭi, m. [dēdo, sup. dēdĭt-um, "to surrender"] *One who has surrendered* or *capitulated*.

dēd-ĭtĭo, ĭtĭōnis, f. [dēd-o, "to surrender"] *A surrender*.

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; do, "to put"] ("A putting away from" one's self; hence) *To give up* to one; *to surrender*.

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead away"; hence) *To lead* or *draw off, withdraw*.

dēfătīgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of defatigo.

dē-fătīgo, fătīgāvi, fătīgātum, fătīgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "completeness"; fatigo, "to weary"] *To weary thoroughly, weary out, exhaust*.—Pass.: **dē-fătīgor**, fătīgātus sum, fătīgāri.

de-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; obsol. fendo, "to strike"] ("To strike away from" one; hence) 1. *To ward off*.—2. *To protect, defend* [fendo is akin to Sans. root HAN, "to strike"].

dēfessus, a, um, P. perf. of dēfĕtiscor.

dē-fĕtiscor, fessus sum, fĕtisci, 3. v. dep. inch. [for dē-fatiscor; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; fătiscor, "to grow faint"] *To become quite faint* or *weary*:—In perf. tenses: *To be quite faint* or *weary; to be wearied out* or *exhausted*.

de-inde (trisyll.), adv. [dē, "from"; inde, "thence"] ("From thence"; hence) Of time: *In the next place, afterwards, after that*.

dējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dējĭcĭo.

dē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-jăcĭo; fr. de, "down"; jăcĭo, "to throw"] *To throw* or *cast down*:—dejecti eā spe, (*thrown down from that hope*, i.e.) *disappointed in that hope*.—Pass.: **dē-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

dēlectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of 2. dēlĭgo.

dēlībĕrandum, Gerund in dum from dēlībĕro.

dē-lībĕro, lībĕrāvi, lībĕrātum, lībĕrāre, 1. v. a. [for dē-lībro; fr. dē, in "strengthening" force; lībro, "to poise *or* weigh"] *To*

weigh well in one's mind; *to ponder, consider, deliberate.*

dēlĭgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of 1. dēligo.

1. **dē-lĭgo**, ligāvi, ligātum, ligāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "down"; ligo, "to bind"] *To bind down; to bind fast, fasten.*—Pass.: **dē-lĭgor**, ligātus sum, ligāri.

2. **dē-lĭgo**, lēgi, lectum, ligĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-lĕgo; fr. de, "out"; lĕgo, "to choose"] *To choose out, select, pick out.*—Pass.: **dē-lĭgor**, lectus sum, ligi.

dē-mĭnŭo, minŭi, minūtum, minuĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; minŭo, "to make less"] *To make less; to lessen, diminish.*—Pass.: **dē-mĭnŭor**, minūtus sum, minŭi.

dēmĭnūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of deminuo.

dēmissus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of demitto.—2. Pa.: a. Of localities: *Low-lying, low.* — b. Of the head: *Bowed down, drooping.*

dē-mitto, mīsi missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; mitto, "to let go"] *To let,* or *allow, to go down; to lower, let fall.*—Pass.: **dē-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

dē-monstro, monstrāvi, monstrātum, monstrāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "augmentative" force; monstro, "to show"] *To show, point out.*

dēmum, adv. [a lengthened form of the demonstrative particle dem, in i-dem, tan-dem] *At last, at length.*

dē-nĕgo, nĕgāvi, nĕgātum, nĕgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "intensive" force; nĕgo, "to deny"] ("To deny thoroughly"; hence) *To refuse.*

dē-ni, nae, na, num. distrib. adj. [for dec-ni; fr. dec-em, "ten"] *Ten each.*

dēni-que, adv. [for dein-que; fr. dĕin, "then"; quĕ, "and"] ("And then"; hence) *At length, at last.*

dē-nuntĭo, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "from"; nuntĭo, "to send a message"] ("To send a message from" one by means of a messenger, etc.; hence) 1. *To intimate, announce.*—2. *To menace, threaten.*

dē-perdo, perdĭdi, perdĭtum, perdĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, denoting "completeness"; perdo, "to lose"] *To lose entirely* or *completely.*

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pōno, "to put"] 1. *To put* or *lay down* in a place.—2. *To lay aside.*

dēpŏpŭlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of depopulo.

dē-pŏpŭlo, pŏpŭlāvi, pŏpŭlātum, pŏpŭlāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; populo, "to ravage"] *To ravage utterly; to lay waste,* etc. — Pass.: **dē-pŏpŭlor**, pŏpŭlātus sum, pŏpŭlāri.

dēprĕcā-tor, tōris, m. [de-prec(a)-or, "to intercede with"] ("He who intercedes with" another; hence) *An intercessor.* —eo intercessore, (*he being an intercessor*; i.e.) *at his intercession*; Abl. abs. [§ 125, *a*].

dē-sĕro, serŭi, sertum, serĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "negative" force; sĕro, "to join"] ("To disjoin; to undo *or* sever" one's connection with some object; hence) *To forsake, abandon, desert.*

dē-signo, signāvi, signātum, signāre, 1. v. a. [de, "out"; signo, "to mark"] ("To mark out"; hence) *To denote, point out* or *at.*—Pass.: **dē-signor**, signātus sum, signāri.

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [dē, "away from"; sisto, "to set one's self, stand"] ("To set one's self away from" an

object: hence) *To leave off, give over, cease, desist.*

despērans, ntis, P. pres. of despēro.

dē-spēro, spērāvi, spērātum, spērāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "reversal"; spēro, "to hope"] *To give up*, or *lose, hope; to despair.*

dē-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for de-specio; fr. de, "down"; specio, "to look at"] ("To look down at *or* upon"; hence) *To disdain, contemn, despise.*

destĭti, perf. ind. of dēsisto.

dē-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for de-statuo; fr. de, "away from"; statuo, "to put" *or* "place"] ("To put away from" one; hence) **1.** *To forsake, abandon, desert.*—**2.** *To deprive* or *defraud.*—Pass.: **dē-stĭtuor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

dēstĭtūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of destituo.

destrictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of destringo.

de-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; stringo, "to draw" a sword "from" the sheath"] *To unsheath, draw out*, etc. — Pass.: **dē-stringor**, strictus sum, stringi.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [dē, "away from"; sum, "to be"] ("To be away from" a place, *etc.*; hence) *To be wanting, to fail.*

dē-sŭper, adv. [de, "from"; super, "above"] *From above.*

dētĕr-ĭor, ĭus, comp. adj. [obsol. dēter, fr. dē, "below"] ("Lower"; hence) *Worse.*

dē-terrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, terrēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "away from"; terrĕo, "to frighten"] ("To frighten away from" something; hence) *To deter, discourage, hinder, prevent:* — deterrere ne, *to hinder* or *prevent from.*

dētractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dētrăho.

dē-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [de, "away"; trăho, "to draw"] ("To draw away"; hence) *To withdraw, remove, take away.* — Pass.: **dē-trăhor**, tractus sum, trăhi.

dētrī-mentum, menti, n. [dētĕro, "to rub off," through true root DETRI] ("That which is rubbed off"; hence) *Loss, hurt, damage, injury, detriment.*

dĕus, i, m. *A god, deity* [akin to Gr. θεός, and Sans. *deva*, "a god"].

dē-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down" *or* "away"; vĕho, "to carry"] *To carry down* or *away.*

dex-ter, tra, trum, adj. *To*, or *on, the right side; right.*—As Subst.: **dextra**, æ, f. *The right hand* [akin to Sans. *daksh-a;* Gr. δέξ-ιος, δεξ-ιτερός].

dīcendus, a, um, Gerundive of dico.

dīco, dixi, dictum, dicĕre, 3. v. a. ("To show, *or* point out," by speaking; hence) **1.** *To say:* —dicere, *kept saying;* Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2] ch. 16.—**2.** *To mention, state, report.*—Impers. Pass.: dictum est, *it was*, or *has been, mentioned*, ch. 16, *etc.*;—at ch. 1 with clause as subject [§ 157].—**3.** Without Object: *To speak:* dicit, ch. 18.—**4.** *To fix upon, appoint.* —Impers. Pass.: dictum erat, *it had been appointed*, etc.—**5.** Of a cause: *To plead.*—Pass.: **dīcor**, dictus sum, dīci [akin to Gr. δείκ-νυμι, and Sans. root DIÇ, "to show"].

dic-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [dic-o, "to plead"] *A pleading*, or *defending*, of a cause, *etc.*

dic-tum, ti, n. [dic-o, "to speak"] ("A thing spoken"; hence) *An order, command.*

dictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dico.

dīdĭci, perf. ind. of disco.

dies, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day*:—diem ex die ducere, (*kept deferring day after day*; i.e.) *kept putting him off from day to day*; Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2] ch. 16:—multo die, *when the day was far spent*, or *late in the day* [akin to Sans. *div*, "heaven, a day"].

diffĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, differre, v. n. [for dis-fĕro; fr. dis, "apart"; fĕro, "to carry"] ("To carry apart, to separate"; hence) *To differ, be different.*

dif-fĭcĭlis, fĭcĭle, adj. [for dis-făcĭlis; fr. dis, in "negative" force; făcĭlis, "easy"] *Not easy, hard, difficult.*

dign-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [dign-us, "worthy"] ("The quality of the *dignus*"; hence, "worthiness"; hence) *Dignity.*

dīlĭgent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [diligens, diligent-is, "diligent"] ("The quality of the *diligens*"; hence) *Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence.*

dīmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dimitto.

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [dī=dis, "apart"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send apart" from one; hence) *To send away; dismiss.*—Pass.: **di-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

dĭr-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, ĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for dis-emo; fr. dis, "apart"; ĕmo, "to take"] ("To take apart"; hence) Of a conference, *etc.*: *To break up, put an end to.*

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; cedo, "to go"] ("To go apart"; hence) *To go away, depart, withdraw.*

discessi, perf. ind. of discedo.

discessūrus, a, um, P. fut. of discedo.

discĭpl-ĭna, ĭnæ, f. [for disc-ĭpŭl-ĭna; fr. discĭpŭl-us, "a learner"] ("A thing pertaining to a *discipulus*"; hence, "instruction"; hence) *Discipline.*

disco, dĭdĭci, no sup., discĕre, 3. v. a. ("To be shown" how to do, *etc.*, something; hence) *To learn* [akin to Gr. δείκ-νῡμι, Sans. root DIÇ, "to show"; cf. dico].

disjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of disjĭcĭo.

dis-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for dis-jăcĭo; fr. dĭs, "asunder"; jăcĭo, "to throw"] ("To throw asunder"; hence) *To disperse, scatter, rout.*—Pass.: **dis-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

dī-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergĕre, 3. v. a. [for dī-spargo; fr. di (=dis), "in different directions"; spargo, "to scatter"] *To scatter in different directions; to disperse.*—Pass.: **dī-spergor**, spersus sum, spergi.

dispersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dispergor.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "in different directions"; pono, "to place"] ("To place in directions"; hence) Of troops, *etc.*: *To set in order, draw up, post, dispose.*

dĭ-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [prob. for de-tio; fr. do, "to put," through root DE] ("A putting" one's self under another; hence) With reference to the person under whom one places one's self: *Dominion, sway, authority.*

dĭtissĭmus, a, um; see dives.

dĭu, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of obsol. dĭus (=dĭes), "a day"] ("By day"; hence) **1.** *For a long time; a long while.* — **2.** Comp.: **a.** *Longer, any longer.*— **b.** To denote a high degree: For

a very long time; too long. ☞ Comp.: dĭūtius.

dĭūtius; see diu.

dĭūturn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [dĭūturn-us, "of long duration"] ("The quality of the *diuturnus*"; hence) *Long duration* or *continuance; length.*

dĭū-turnus, turna, turnum, adj. [diu, "a long while"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *diu*"; hence) *Of long duration; long, prolonged.* ☞ Comp.: dĭūturn-ĭor.

dĭ-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [di-es, "day"] *Of,* or *belonging to, the day; by day.*

dīv-es, ĭtis, adj. ("Shining"; hence) *Rich, wealthy.* ☞ Comp.: dīvĭt-ĭor and dīt-ĭor; Sup.: dīvĭt-issĭmus and dīt-issĭmus [akin to Sans. root DIV, "to shine"].

Dīvĭco, onis, m. *Divico;* a chieftain of the Helvetii.

dī-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, vĭdĕre, 3. v. a. ("To part asunder"; hence) *To divide, separate,* etc.—Pass.: **dī-vĭdor**, vīsus sum, vĭdi [dī (=dis), "apart"; root VID, probably akin to Sans. root BHID, "to part *or* divide"].

dīvīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of divido.

Dīvĭtĭăcus, i, m. *Divitiacus;* a chieftain of the Ædui.

do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a. *To give* in the widest acceptation of the term.—Pass.: **dŏr**, dătus sum, dări [akin to Gr. δί-δω-μι; Sans. root DÂ].

dŏc-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 2. v. a. [akin to dĭc-o] *To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell,* etc.

dŏl-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be in pain.*—2. *To grieve, sorrow.*

dŏl-or, ōris, m. [dŏl-ĕo, "to grieve"] *Grief, sorrow.*

dŏl-us, i, m. *Craft, fraud, guile, deceit* [δόλος].

dŏm-ĭ-cĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for dŏm-ĭ-cŭl-ĭum; fr. dŏm-us, "abode"; (i) connecting vowel; root CUL=καλ, in καλ-ύπτω, "to conceal"] ("The abode-concealing thing"; hence) *A habitation, dwelling, domicile.*

dŏmi, dŏmo, dŏmum; see dŏmus.

dŏmus, i *and* ūs, f. *A dwelling, house, abode.*—**a.** Adverbial Gen. of place [§ 121, B, *b*]: **dŏmi**, *At home.*—**b.** Abl. of place "whence" [§ 121, C. *a*]: **domo**, *From home.*—**c.** After verbs of motion [§ 101]: **dŏmum**, *To the house, home, homewards* [Gr. δόμος].

dōnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dono.

dōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [don-um, "a present"] *To give as a present; to present.*—Pass.: **dōn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Dūbis, is, m. *The Dubis* (now *Doub*), a river of Gaul.

dŭbĭtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [dubit-(a)-o, "to doubt"] *A doubting; doubt, hesitation.*

dŭb-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. n. intens. [primitive form dŭ-bo, fr. dŭ-o, "two"] ("To move in two directions; to vibrate to and fro"; hence) *To hesitate, doubt, be in doubt.*

dŭb-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [obsol. dŭb-o, "to move two ways, vibrate to and fro"; fr. dŭo, "two"] ("Vibrating to and fro"; hence) *Doubtful, uncertain:*—non dubius, *sure.*

dūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of duco.

dŭ-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. plur. [dŭ-o, "two"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Two hundred.*

dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To draw, lead, conduct, bring forward* in the widest sense.—Phrases: **a.** Ducere uxorem, *to lead a wife* (home); i.e. *to*

marry. — **b.** Ducere in matrimonium, *to lead* (home) *for marriage*, i.e. *to marry*.—**2.** Milit. t. t.: Of a commander: *To lead, move*, or *march troops*, etc.—**3.** *To influence, induce, move, affect*.—**4.** *To reckon, regard, consider, deem*. —**5.** *To differ, put off;* see dies; —at ch. 16 ducere is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—**6.** *To draw out, prolong*.—Pass.: **dūcor,** ductus sum, dūci [akin to Sans. root DUH, "to draw out"].

dum, adv. [akin to diu] **1.** [§ 152, II, (2)] *While, whilst, while that*.—**2.** *Until, until that*.

Dumnŏrix, īgis, m. *Dumnorix;* a brother of Divitiacus, and a chieftain of the Ædui.

dŭ-o, æ, o, num. adj. plur. *Two* [δύο].

dŭŏ-decim, num. adj. plur. indecl. [for duŏ-dĕcem; fr. duo, "two"; decem, "ten"] ("Two and ten") *Twelve*.

dūrĭor, us; see durus.

dūr-us, a, um, adj. ("Hard" as to the material; hence) *Hard, severe, toilsome, difficult*. ☞ Comp.: dūr-ĭor; (Sup.: dur-issĭmus) [probably akin to Sans. root DHRI, "to bear"].

dux, dŭcis, comm. gen. [for duc-s; fr. dūc-o, "to lead"] **1.** *A leader, guide, conductor*.—**2.** Of troops, *etc.*: *A leader, commander, general*.

e; see ex.

ea; see is.

ē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; do, "to put"] *To put out* or *forth*.

ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [e (=ex), "out"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead out* or *forth*.

effēmĭnandus, a, um, Gerundive of effemino.

ef-fēmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ex-fēmĭn-o; fr. ex, denoting "change"; fēmĭn-a, "a woman"] ("To change into a woman"; hence) *To render effeminate, enervate*.

effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, v. a. irreg. [for ex-fĕro; fr. ex, "out"; fĕro, "to bear"] ("To bear, *or* carry, out *or* forth"; hence) *To spread abroad; publish, proclaim*.—Pass.: **effĕror,** ēlātus sum, efferri.

ef-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-făcĭo; fr. ex, "out"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make, *or* work, out"; hence) With double Acc. [§ 99]: *To make* or *render* an object that which is expressed by the second Acc.

ēgi, perf. ind. of ago.

ĕgo, Gen. mĕī (plur. **nos**), pers. pron. *I* [akin to Gr. ἐγώ; Sans. *aham*].

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for ē-grădĭor; fr. e (=ex), "out"; grădĭor, "to step"] ("To step out"; hence) *To go out* or *come forth; to leave*.

ē-grĕg-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [ē (=ex), "from, out of"; grex, grĕg-is, "a flock"] ("That is from, out of, a flock"; hence) *Excellent, eminent*, etc.

ēgressus, a, um, P. perf. of ēgrĕdĭor;—at ch. 44, supply esse with egressum.

ēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of effĕro.

ē-mĭgro, mĭgrāvi, mĭgrātum, mĭgrāre, 1. v. n. [e (=ex), "from"; migro, "to depart"] *To depart from, emigrate*.

ēmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of emitto.

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "away from"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send away from" one; hence) *To throw away, cast aside* or *off*.—Pass.: **ē-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, ĕmĕre, 3.

v. a. [ĕmo, "to take"] ("To take" to one's self in exchange for money; hence) *To buy, purchase*.—Pass.: **ĕmor**, emptus sum, ēmi.

ēmŏl-ĭmentum, ĭmenti, n. [emol-ior, "to work out"] ("A working out"; hence) *Effort, exertion, labour, difficulty*.

ĕnim, conj. *For*.

ēnuntiātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of enuntio.

ē-nuntio, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [e=(ex), "out"; nuntio, "to tell"] ("To tell out"; hence) *To divulge, disclose, reveal*, etc.—Pass.: **ē-nuntior**, nuntiātus sum, nuntiāri.

1. **ĕo**, adv. [prob. for eom (=eum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. is, "this, that"] **1.** Of place: *To that place, thither, there*. —**2.** Of a cause *or* reason: *For the cause*, or *reason, that follows; on that account*.

2. **ĕo**, with comparative degree; see is.

3. **ĕo**, ivi *or* ii, ĭtum, īre, v. n. *To go* [root I, akin to Sans. root I, Gr. ἰ-έναι, "to go"].

1. **ĕōdem**, masc. *and* neut. abl. sing. of idem.

2. **ĕōdem**, adv. [for eomdem (=eundem), old acc. masc. sing. of idem, "the same"] *To the same place*.

ĕos, acc. masc. plur. of is.

ĕosdem, acc. masc. plur. of idem.

ĕqu-ĕ-s, ĭtis, m. [for equ-i-(t)s; fr. ĕqu-us, "a horse"; (t) epenthetic; I, root of eo, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) **1.** *A horseman*.—**2.** Plur.: *Horse-soldiers, cavalry*.

ĕqu-ester, estris, estre, adj. [equ-us, "a horse"] *Pertaining to a horse; horse-, cavalry-*.

ĕquitā-tus, tūs (Dat. ĕquitātu, ch. 89, *etc.*), m. [ĕquit(a)-o, "to be an *eques* or horseman; to ride"] ("A riding"; hence) *Horse soldiers, cavalry*.

ĕquus, i, m. *A horse*.—ex equis, *on horseback*;—equo admisso, see admitto;—ad equum rescribere, see rescribo [akin to Gr. ἴκκος (=ἵππος), and Sans. aςva, "a horse"].

ēreptūrus, a, um, P. fut. of eripio.

ēreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ēripio.

ē-rĭpio, ripŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ē-răpio; fr. ē (=ex), "away"; răpio, "to snatch"] **1.** *To snatch away*.—**2.** With Dat. of person and Acc. of thing: *To deprive* one *of* something.—**3.** *To deliver, set free*.—Pass.: **ē-rĭpior**, reptus sum, rĭpi.

ĕt, conj. *And*:—et . . . et, *both . . . and* [akin to Gr. ἔτι, "moreover"; Sans. *ati*, "much, exceedingly"].

ĕtiam, conj. [akin to et] **1.** *And also, and furthermore; likewise, also, besides*.—**2.** *Even*.

ĕtiam-si, conj. [etiam, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although*.

et-si, conj. [et, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although*.

ē-vello, velli *and* vulsi, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; vello, "to pluck"] *To pluck out, pull out*.

ex (ē), prep. gov. abl.: **1.** Of local relations: **a.** *Out of*:—ex vinculis dicere, (*to plead out of chains* which any one has upon him; *i.e.*) *to plead in chains*.—**b.** *From*:—ex equis, (*from horses*; i.e.) *on horseback*; ex itinere, (*out of the march*; i.e.) *during* or *on the march*.—**2.** *From, in consequence of*.—**3.** *In accordance*, or *conformity, with*.—**4.** *Through, by*:—ex communi consensu, *by common consent*. —**5.** Of time: *After*:—diem ex die, *day after day*.—**6.** Of parentage: *By* [ἐξ].

ex-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-căpĭo; fr. ex, "without force"; căpĭo, "to take"] 1. *To take, receive.*—2. *To intercept, encounter.*

exemplum, i, n.: 1. *An example* in the widest acceptation of the word.—2. *A way, manner, sort, kind.*

ex-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, ĭre, v. n. irreg. [ex, "out *or* forth"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go out*, or *forth, from.*

ex-ercĕo, ercŭi, ercĭtum, ercēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-arceo; fr. ex, "out"; arceo, "to inclose"] ("To keep *or* drive out of an inclosure"; hence, "to drive on; to keep busy *or* at work"; hence, "to employ"; hence) *To practise, exercise.*

exercĭtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [exercĭt(a)-o, "to exercise"] *Exercise, practice.*

exercĭtā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] *Well*, or *fully, exercised; trained, practised.* ☞ (Comp.: exercĭtāt-ĭor); Sup.: exercĭtātissĭmus.

exerc-ĭtus, ĭtūs (Dat. exercĭtu, chapters 23; 40; 46 at end), m. [exercĕo, "to exercise"] ("An exercising, exercise"; hence) Milit. t.t.: *A trained, exercised*, or *disciplined body of men; an army.*

exīrem, imperf. subj. of exeo.

exissem, for exivissem, pluperf. subj. of exeo.

existĭmā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [existim(a)-o, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) *Opinion, judgment.*

existĭmātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of existimo.

ex-istimo, istĭmāvi, istĭmātum, istimāre, 1. v. a. [for ex-æstĭmo; fr. ex, "without force"; æstĭmo, "to think"] *To think, imagine, deem, suppose.*—Pass.: **ex-istĭmor**, istĭmātus sum, istĭmāri.

expĕdĭ-tus, ta, tum, adj. [expĕdĭ-o, "to set free"] ("Set free" from something; hence) 1. *Unencumbered.* — 2. *Without baggage, light-armed.* — 3. *Free from hindrances* or *impediments, easy*, etc. — 4. *Disengaged.* ☞ Comp.: expĕdĭt-ior.

ex-pĕrĭor, pertus sum, pĕrĭri, 4. v. dep. [ex, "thoroughly"; obsol. pĕrĭor, "to go *or* pass through"; hence, "to try"] ("To try thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To try, prove, put to the test.*— 2. *To make trial of, experience.*

explōra-tor, tōris, m. [explor(a)-o, "to spy out"] ("One who spies out"; hence) *A spy, scout.*

ex-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-prĕmo; fr. ex, "out"; prĕmo, "to press"] ("To press *or* squeeze out"; hence) *To extort, elicit.*

ex-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly"; pugno, "to fight"] ("To fight thoroughly"; hence, in active force and as a result) *To take by assault; to storm, capture.* — Pass.: **ex-pugnor**, pugnātus sum, pugnāri.

ex-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, quīrĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-quæro; fr. ex, "very much"; quæro, "to seek for"] ("To seek for very much"; hence) *To search out, ascertain.* — Pass.: **ex-quīror**, quīsītus sum, quīri.

exquīsītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exquiro.

ex-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [ex, denoting "to the end *or* close"; sĕquor, "to follow"] ("To follow to the end"; hence) *To follow up, carry out, enforce*, etc.

exspectandus, a, um, Gerundive of exspecto:—at ch. 11

supply esse with exspectandum [§ 153].

ex-specto, spectāvi, spectātum, spectāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "very much"; specto, "to look out"] ("To look out very much" for a thing; hence) *To wait for, await, wait to see; to wait* until, *etc.*—Pass.: **ex-spector**, spectātus sum, spectāri.

ex-ter (**-tĕrus**), tĕra, tĕrum, adj. [ex, "out"] *On the outside, outward.* ☞ (Comp.: extĕrior, us).—Sup.: extrēmus (*and* extĭmus), a, um: a. *Outermost, utmost, furthest.*—b. *Last.*

extra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. extĕrā, abl. sing. of extĕrus, "outward"] ("On the outward part of"; hence) *Out*, or *outside, of; beyond.*

extrēmum, i; see extrēmus.

extrēmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see exter. — As Subst.: **extrēmum**, i, n. *The end, extremity.*

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, denoting "completeness"; ūro, "to burn"] *To burn up, consume* by fire.—Pass.: **ex-ūror**, ustus sum, ūri.

exustus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exuro.

Făb-ĭus, ii, m. [fab-a, "a bean"] ("One pertaining to beans"; hence) *Fabius* (*Quintus Maximus*); a Roman consul, who defeated the Arverni and Ruteni.

făcĭendus (**făcĭundus**), a, um, Gerundive of facio.

făcĭl-e, adv. [facil-is, "easy"] *Easily, with ease:*—non facile, *not easily,* i.e. *with difficulty.* ☞ Comp.: făcĭl-ius.

făc-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. [făc-ĭo, "to do"] ("That may, *or* can, be done"; hence) *Easy, devoid of difficulty.*

făcĭlĭus: see facile.

făc-ĭnus, ĭnŏris, n. [făc-ĭo, "to do"] ("A thing done"; hence, "a deed"; hence) In bad sense: *A bad deed, crime.*

făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. ("To cause to be"; hence) **1.** Act.: **a.** *To make*, in the widest acceptation of the term:—prælĭum facere, (*to make*, i.e.) *to engage in battle;* so, hoc prælio facto, *when this engagement had taken place;* ch. 13:—potestatem suī facere, (*to make an opportunity of himself;* i.e. at ch. 40) *to afford an opportunity of fighting with him:*—facere judicium, (*to make*, i.e.) *to form an opinion:* — for copiam facere frumenti, see copia.—**b.** *To do.* —**2.** Neut.: With adverbs: *To act, behave*, etc.:—facere arroganter, *to act arrogantly* or *presumptuously;* ch. 40.—Pass.: **fīo**, factus sum, fĭĕri; see fio [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

făcĭundus, a, um, Gerundive of facio.

fac-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [fac-io, in the sense of "to take part, to side"] ("A taking part *or* siding"; hence) *A party, side, faction.*

factu, Supine in u fr. facio.

fac-tum, ti, n. [fac-io, "to do"] ("That which is done"; hence) *A deed, action, act.*

factūrus, a, um, P. fut. of facio.

factus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fac-io;—at ch. 40, esse is in two instances to be supplied with factum: — facto opus, see 2. opus.

făcul-tas, tātis, f. [obsol. făcul (= făcĭl-is), "easy"] ("The quality of the *facul*"; hence) **1.** *Power, means, opportunity.* — **2.** *Supply, abundance.* — **3.** Plur.: *Means, resources*, etc.

fă-mes, mis, f. ("That which

eats or is voracious"; hence) 1. *Hunger*.—2. *Famine* [akin to Gr. φαγ-εῖν, and Sans. root BHAKSH, "to eat"].

fămĭl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [for fămŭl-ĭa; fr. fămŭl-us, "a servant"] ("The thing pertaining to a *fămŭlus*"; hence, "the whole number of servants under one master; a household"; hence) *A family*.

1. **fămĭlĭ-āris**, āre, adj. [fămĭlĭ-a] 1. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *a family*:—res familiaris, *property*; ch. 18.—2. *Intimate, friendly, on good terms, familiar*.—As Subst.: **fămĭlĭāris**, is, m. *An intimate friend*.

2. **fămĭlĭāris**, is; see 1. familiaris.

fas, n. indecl. ("Divine law"; hence) *The will of the gods*;—or it may be translated by the English adjj. *Lawful, permitted, allowable*, etc.

fa-tum, ti, n. [f(a)-or, "to speak"] ("That which is spoken"; hence) *Destiny, fate*.

făvĕo, făvi, fautum, făvēre, 2. v. n. With Dat.: *To be well-disposed* or *favourable to*; *to favour*.

fēlĭc-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [felix, felic-is, "fortunate"] ("The quality, or condition, of the *felix*"; hence) *Good fortune, success*.

fĕre, adv. *Nearly, almost, about*.

fĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of fero.

fĕr-o, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a.: 1. *To bear, to carry*:—ferre signa, see signum.—2. *To bear, submit to, put up with, suffer, tolerate, endure*, any person or thing that is unpleasant, *etc.*; at ch. 14, supply eas res with eo gravius ferre, (*that he bore* those things *by so much the more heavily*; i.e.) *was by so much the more vexed* or *annoyed at* those things.—3. Of aid: *To carry, bring, render* [akin to Gr. φέρω, also to Sans. root BHṚI; tŭl-i is formed fr. root TUL or TOL, whence tol-lo, lā-tum=tlā-tum, akin to τλά-ω].

1. **ferri**, pres. inf. pass. of fĕro.

2. **ferri**, gen. sing. of ferrum.

fer-rum, ri, n.: 1. *Iron*.—2. *An iron implement* of any kind; esp. *a sword*.

fĕr-us, a, um, adj. ("Wild"; hence) *Fierce, savage* [akin to θήρ, Æolic φήρ, "a wild animal"].

fīd-es, ĕi, f. [fid-o, "to trust"] 1. *Trust, confidence, faith*.—2. *Good faith, fidelity*.—3. *Pledged* or *plighted faith; a promise, engagement, word*.

fīlĭa, æ, f. [akin to filius] *A daughter*.

fīlĭus, ĭi, m. ("One caused to be"; hence) *A son* [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

fingo, finxi, fictum, fingĕre, 3 v. a. *To form, mould, fashion* etc.:—vultum fingere, (*to form*, or *mould*, etc., *the countenance*, i.e.) *to command their countenance*, so as to hide the fears that filled them; ch. 39 [prob. akin to θιγ, root of θιγ-γάνω, "to touch"].

fī-nis, nis, m. [probably for fid-nis, fr. findo, "to divide," through root FID] ("The dividing thing"; hence, "a boundary, limit"; hence) 1. Plur.: *Borders* of a country; and so, *territory, land, country* included within borders.—2. *An end*.

fīn-ĭtĭmus, ĭtĭma, ĭtĭmum, adj. [fin-is; see finis] ("Pertaining to a *finis*"; hence) *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring*.—As Subst.: **fīnĭtĭmi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The neighbouring peoples*.

fīo, factus sum, fĭĕri, v. pass. irreg.; see facio: 1. *To be made*.—2. *To become*.—3. *To happen* or *come to pass*; *to be brought about*.

fir-mus, ma, mum, adj. (" Bearing " ; hence) *Strong, firm.* ☞ (Comp.: firm-ior) ; Sup.: firm-issimus [either for fer-mus, fr. fĕr-o ; or akin to Sans. root DHṚI, " to bear "].

Flaccus, i, m. [flaccus, " flap-eared "] *Flaccus ;* a Roman cognomen.

flăg-ito, itāvi, itātum, itāre, 1. v. a. *To demand earnestly ;*—with double Acc. [§ 98] . *To demand* something *earnestly of* one ; *to press* a person *for* something ; —at ch. 16 flagitare is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2] [akin to φλέγ-ω, " to burn " ; Sans. root BHRÂJ, " to shine "].

flens, ntis, P. pres. of flĕo.

flĕo, flēvi, flētum, flēre, 2. v. n. *To weep* [Gr. φλέω, " to gush "].

flē-tus, tūs, m. [flĕ-o, " to weep "] *A weeping, lamentation.*

flōre-ns, ntis, adj. [flore-o, " to flourish "] *Flourishing, prosperous.* ☞ (Comp.: florent-ior) ; Sup.: florent-issimus.

florentissimus, a, um ; see floreo.

flū-men, minis, n. [flŭ-o, " to flow "] (" That which flows " ; hence) *A stream, river.*

flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. v. n. *To flow* [akin to Sans. root PLU].

fore (=futurum esse), fut. inf. of sum :—fore, uti, (*that it would be, that ;* i.e.) *that the result would be, that ;* ch. 42.

for-tis, te, adj. *Brave, bold, courageous* ☞ (Comp.: fort-ior) ; Sup.: fort-issimus [for fer-tis ; fr. fĕr-o ; and so, " that bears " ; hence, " strong " ; hence, as a result, " brave," *etc.* : or akin to Sans. root DHṚISH, " to be courageous "].

fortissimus, a, um ; see fortis.

fort-itūdo, itūdinis, f. [fortis, " brave "] (" The quality of the *fortis* " ; hence) *Courage, valour, bravery.*

fort-ūna, ūnæ, f. [fors, fortis, " chance "] (" That which belongs to *fors* " ; hence) 1. *Fortune,* whether good *or* bad. —2. Plur.: *Property, fortunes,* etc.

fos-sa, sæ, f. [for fod-sa ; fr. fŏd-io, " to dig "] (" A thing dug " ; hence) *A ditch, trench, fosse.*

fractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of frango.

frango, frēgi, fractum, frangĕre, 3. v. a. (" To break " ; hence) *To shatter, wreck, ruin,* etc. — Pass.: **frangor**, fractus sum, frangi [akin to Gr. ῥήγνυμι, and Sans. root BHAÑJ, " to split, break "].

frāter, tris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. *bhṛatri,* " a brother "].

frāter-nus, na, num, adj. [frater, " a brother "] *Of,* or *belonging to, a brother ; fraternal.*

frīg-us, ŏris, n. [frīg-ĕo, " to be cold "] *Cold, coldness ;*—at ch. 16 in plur.

fructŭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [fructus, (uncontr. gen.) fructŭis, " fruit "] *Abounding in fruit, fruitful, fertile, productive.* ☞ (Comp.: fructŭōs-ior) ; Sup.: fructŭōs-issimus.

fruc-tus, tūs, m. [for frugvtus ; fr. fru-or, " to enjoy," through root FRUGV] 1. *An enjoying, enjoyment.*—2. *Fruit, produce,* of the soil, etc.

frugibus, abl. plur. of frux.

frūment-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [frument-um, " corn "] 1. *Pertaining to corn :*—res frūmentāria, *corn, provisions.* — 2. Of places: *Abounding in corn, corn-growing ;* ch. 10.

frū-mentum, menti, n. [frŭ-or, " to eat "] (" The thing

eaten"; hence) *Corn, grain*:—Plur.: *Corn*, i.e. *crops*; ch. 16.

frux, frugis (mostly plur.), f. [for frug-s; fr. FRUG, a root of fruor, "to eat"] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Fruits of the earth, produce of the fields.*

fŭĕram, pluperf. ind. of sum.

fŭĕrim, fŭi, perf. subj. and ind. of sum.

fŭg-a, æ, f. [fŭg-ĭo, "to flee"] *Flight*:—in fugam conjicere, (*to throw into*, i.e.) *to put to flight, rout.*

fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. *To flee, flee away, take to flight* [akin to φυγ, root of φεύγω, "to flee"; and also Sans. root BHUJ, "to bend": Pass. in reflexive force: "to incline one's self"].

fŭgĭtīv-us, i, m. [fŭgĭtīv-us, "fleeing away"] ("One fleeing away"; hence) *A runaway, fugitive.*

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. v. a. ("To pour out"; hence) Milit. t. t.: *To rout* or *overthrow*. —Pass.: **fundor**, fūsus sum, fundi [akin to χέ-ω, "to pour out"; χύ-σις, "a pouring out"].

fŭr-or, ōris, m. [fŭr-o] *Rage, fury, madness.*

fūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of fundo.

fŭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of sum;—supply esse at ch. 10 with futurum, and at ch. 33 and ch. 35 with futuram [§ 158].

Găbīnĭus, ĭi, m. *Gabinius (Aulus)*; a Roman consul, the colleague of Lucius Piso.

Galli, ōrum, m. plur. *The Gauls*.—Hence, a. **Gall-ĭa**, ĭæ, f. *The country of the Galli; Gaul.* —b. **Gall-ĭcus**, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Galli; Gallic.*—c. **Gall-us**, a, um, adj. =Gallicus.

Gallĭa, æ; **Gallĭcus**, a, um; see Galli.

1. **Gall-us**, i, m. [Gall-i] *One of the Galli; a Gaul.*

2. **Gallus**, a, um; see Galli.

Garumna, æ, m. *The Garumna (now Garonne)*; a river of Gaul.

gĕnŏr-ātim, adv. [gĕnus, gĕnĕr-is, "a race"] *By races, nations, or tribes*, etc.; ch. 51.

Geneva, æ, f. *Geneva*; a town of the Allobroges, on the borders of the Helvetians.

gĕnus, ĕris, n. ("Birth"; hence) 1. *A race, stock, family.*—2. Of things: *Kind, sort* [γένος].

gĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of gĕro.

Germāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Germans.*

gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. v. a. ("To bear, carry"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, carry on.*—2. Of war: *To wage.*—Pass.: **gĕror**, gestus sum, gĕri.

gestus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of gero.

glădĭus, ĭi, m. *A sword.*

glōr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [akin to clār-us, "illustrious"] *Glory, renown, fame.*

glōrĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [glori-a, "boasting"] *To glory, boast, vaunt, pride one's self, brag.*

Græc-us, a, um, adj. [Græc-i, "the Greeks"] *Greek.*

Graiŏcēli, ōrum, m. plur. *The Graioceli*; a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mount Cenis.

grandis, e, adj. *Great, large.*

grāt-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [grāt-us, "pleasing"] ("The quality of the *gratus*"; hence) 1. *Favour, esteem, regard, kindness*, shown by another to one's self; *credit, influence.*—2. *Favour* shown by one's self to another; *courtesy, kindness*:—referre gratiam, *to return a kindness, to make a return*

for kindness, *etc.*; ch. 35.—In Abl. followed by Gen., Gerund in di, *or* Gen. with Gerundive: ("In favour of"; hence) *For the sake*, or *purpose, of; on account of.*—3. *Thanks*;—in connection with agere only in plur., *to thank*; ch. 41.

grātŭlā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [gr...ul(a)-or] *Joy, rejoicing, congratulation.*

grātŭlātum, Supine in um fr gratulor.

grāt-ŭlor, ŭlātus sum, ŭlāri, 1. v. dep. [grāt-us, "pleasing"] ("To hold, *or* regard, as pleasing"; hence, "to manifest one's joy"; hence) *To wish* one *joy, to offer congratulations.*

grā-tus, ta, tum, adj. *Dear, pleasing, delightful* [prob. akin to χαίρ-ω (root χαρ), "to rejoice"].

grăvĭor, us; see gravis.

grăv-is, e, adj.: 1. *Heavy, weighty.*—2. *Severe, serious, dangerous*:—gravius vulnus, *a very severe wound.* ☞ Comp.: grăvior; Sup.: grav-issĭmus [prob. akin to βαρ-ύς; Sans. *gar-u*, for original *gar-u*].

grăv-ĭter, adv. [grav-is, "serious"] *Heavily, seriously, severely.* ☞ Comp.: grav-ius.

grăvĭus; see grăvĭter.

grăv-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [grăv-is, "heavy"] ("To feel heavy, *or* burdened," with any thing; hence) *To feel vexed*, or *annoyed, at; to do* something *reluctantly*, etc.; *to feel reluctant* to do, *etc.*;—at ch. 35 with Inf.

hăb-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To have*, in the widest acceptation of the term; *to hold, possess.* —2. *To account, deem, consider.*— 3. *To hold*, i.e. *to do, make, perform, utter*, etc.:—censum habere, (*to make*, i.e.) *to take a census*: —habere orationem, (*to utter*, i.e.) *to deliver a speech.*—Pass.: **hăb-ĕor**, ĭtus sum, ēri.

hăbĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of habeo:—at chapters 26, 42, supply esse with habiturum [§ 158].

hăbĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of habeo.

Harūdes, um, m. plur. *The Harudes*; a German tribe, of whom 24,000 crossed into Gaul and joined Ariovistus; see chapters 31, 37.

Helvĕtĭa, æ; see Helvetii.

Helvĕtĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Helvetii*; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in the modern Switzerland.—Hence: **a. Helvĕtĭ-a**, æ, f. *The country of the Helvetii, Helvetia.*—**b. Helveti-us**, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, the Helvetii; Helvetian.*

Helvĕtĭus, a, um; see Helvetii.

hĭbern-a, ōrum, n. plur. [hibern-us, "winter-"] With ellipse of castra, which is occasionally expressed: *Winter-camp, winter-quarters.*

1. **hic**, hæc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This person or thing*: **a.** As Subst.: (a) Sing.: (α) **hic**, m. *This man, he.*—(β) **hoc**, n. *This thing, this.* —(b) Plur.: (α) **hi**, m. *These persons* or *men.*—(β) **hæc**, n. *These things.*—**b. hoc**, adverbial Abl.: *On this account, for this reason*: . . . hoc . . . quod, *on this account . . . because.* — **c. hoc** . . . quo; see qui [akin to Sans. pronominal root I, aspirated; with c (=ce), demonstrative suffix].

2. **hic**, adv. [1. hic] *In this place, here.*

hĭĕm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [hiems, hĭĕm-is, "winter"] *To winter; to have*, or *take up, winter-quarters.*

Hispān-ĭa, iæ, f. [Hispān-i, "the Hispani *or* Spaniards"]

The country of the Hispani; Spain

hŏ-mo, mĭnis, comm. gen. *A human being, a person; a man, woman* [prob. akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," and so, "the being"; usually referred to humus, "the ground," and so, "the one pertaining to the ground"].

hŏnestissĭmus, a, um; see honestus.

hŏnes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for honos-tus; fr. honos (=honor), "honour"] ("Furnished, *or* provided, with honour"; hence) *Honourable.* ☞ (Comp.: hŏnest-ĭor); Sup.: honest-issĭmus.

hŏnor (hŏnos), ōris, m.: **1.** *Honour, respect, esteem,* etc.—**2.** *Public honour* or *distinction* in recognition of services rendered to the state.—**3.** *Official dignity, office, post,* etc.

hŏnōr-ĭ-fĭc-us, a, um, adj. [for honor-i-fac-us; fr. hŏnŏr, hŏnŏr-is; (i) connecting vowel; fac-ĭo, "to do"] *That does honour to one; honourable.* ☞ Comp. and Sup. are formed from an obsolete adj. hŏnorĭfĭcens; *e.g.* hŏnŏrĭfĭcent-ĭor; hŏnŏrĭfĭcent-issĭmus.

hōra, æ, f. *An hour*:—hora septima, *the seventh hour*, i.e. at 1 o'clock, P.M.; the Romans reckoning their first hour from our 6 o'clock, A.M. [ὥρα].

horrĕo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To shudder*, or *be frightened, at.*

hor-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. *To strongly urge; to exhort, advise,* etc. [perhaps akin to ὄρ-νυμι, "to rouse"].

hos-pes, pĭtis, m. ("The one seeking to eat"; and in Pass. force, "the one sought for the purpose of eating *or* being entertained"; hence) **1.** *A visitor, friend, guest.*—**2.** *An entertainer; a host* [perhaps for hos-pit-s; akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"; pĕt-o, "to seek"].

hospĭt-ĭum, ĭi, n. [hospes, hospĭt-is] ("The thing pertaining to a *hospes*"; hence) *Hospitality, entertainment.*

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger *or* foreigner" entertained as a "guest"; hence) *An enemy,* or *foe,* of one's country.—Plur.: *The enemy* [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] *To this place, hither.*

hūmān-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [hūmān-us, "kind"; also, "refined" in manners, *etc.*] ("The quality of the *humanus*"; hence) **1.** *Kindness, humanity.*—**2.** *Courteous,* or *polished, manners; refined behaviour.*

ĭ-bi, adv. [pronominal root I] *In that place, there.*

ic-tus, tūs, m. [ic-o, "to strike"] ("A striking"; hence) *A stroke, blow.*

ĭ-dem, ĕădem, ĭdem (Gen. ĕjusdem; Dat. ĕīdem), pron. dem. [pronominal root I, with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) **1.** *The same.*—As Subst.: ĭdem, ejusdem, n. *The same thing.*—**2.** With a relative pron.: *The same that,* or *as.*

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, convenient.*

Id-ūs, ŭum, f. plur. [prob. ĭd-ŭo, "to divide"] ("The dividings *or* divisions") *The Ides;* the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October; the thirteenth day of the remaining months.

ĭĕram, for iveram, pluperf. ind. of 3. eo.

īĕrunt, for iverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of 3. eo.

ignis, is (Abl. igni, chapters 4, 53), m. *Fire* [akin to Sans. *agni*, "fire"].

i-gnō-ro, rāvi rātum, rāre, 1. v. a. [for in-gno-ro; fr. in, "negative" particle; root GNO; whence no-sco, old form gno-sco, "to know"] *Not to know*, or *know of; to be ignorant of; to be unacquainted with.* — Pass.: **i-gnō-ror,** rātus sum, rāri.

i-gnosco, gnōvi, gnōtum, gnoscĕre, 3. v. n. [for in-gnosco; fr. in, "not"; gnosco (=nosco), "to know"] ("Not to know"; hence, with reference to a fault *or* crime) With Dat [§ 106, (3)] *To pardon, forgive.*

ignōvissem, pluperf. subj. of ignosco.

illātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of infero.

illātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of infero.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. illīus; Dat. illi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is] *That.*—As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: *That person* or *thing; he, she, it.*

illic, adv. [illic (pron.), "that"] *In that place, there.*

im-mortālis, mortāle, adj. [for in-mortālis; fr. in, "not"; mortālis, "mortal"] *Immortal, undying.*

impĕdī-mentum, menti, n. [impedī-o] ("The hindering thing"; hence) 1. *A hindrance, obstacle, impediment.* — 2. Plur.: *The baggage* of troops, *etc.*

im-pĕd-io, īvi *or* ii, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [for in-pĕd-io; fr. in, "in"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot in" something; hence, "to shackle," *etc.*; hence) *To hinder, obstruct, impede.* — Pass.: **im-pĕd-ior,** ītus sum, īri.

impĕdītus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of impĕdio.—2. Pa.: Of troops: *Encumbered with baggage.*

im-pello, pūli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-pello; fr. in, "against"; pello, "to drive"] ("To drive, *or* push, against"; hence) 1. *To push forwards.*—2. *To impel, urge, instigate.* — Pass.: **im-pellor,** pulsus sum, pelli.

im-pendĕo, no perf. nor sup., pendēre, 2. v. n. [for in-pendeo; fr. in, "upon *or* over"; pendĕo, "to hang down"] ("To hang down upon, to hang over"; hence) *To overhang.*

impĕrā-tor, tōris, m. [imper(a)-o, "to command"] *A commander*, esp. *a commander-in-chief.*

im-pĕrītus, pĕrīta, pĕrītum, adj. [for in-pĕrītus, fr. in, "not"; pĕrītus, "skilful"] With Gen. [§ 132]: *Unskilful, unskilled*, or *inexperienced in; unversed in, not acquainted with.*

impĕr-ĭum, ĭi, n. [imper-o, "to command"] 1. *Command.*—2. *Supreme power, sovereignty, dominion*, etc.

im-pĕro, pĕrāvi, pĕrātum, pĕrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-păro; fr. in, "upon"; păro, "to put"] ("To put (a matter, *etc.*) upon" one; hence) 1. *To command, order, enjoin, bid.*—2. *To require to be furnished with* something; *to make a requisition for, to demand.* —Pass.: **im-pĕror,** pĕrātus sum, pĕrāri.

impĕtrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impetro.

im-pĕtro, pĕtrāvi, pĕtrātum, pĕtrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. in, "without force"; patro, "to perform"] *To get, obtain*, etc.— Pass.: **im-pĕtror,** pĕtrātus sum, pĕtrāri.

impĕt-us, ūs, m. [impĕt-o, "to fall upon, or attack"] 1. *An*

attack, assault, onset.—2. *Impetuosity, violence, force.*

implōrātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of imploro.

im-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-ploro; fr. in, "upon"; plōro, "to bewail"; hence, "to cry out aloud"] ("To cry out aloud upon" a person; hence) *To beg, beseech, intreat, invoke, implore.*

im-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-pōno; fr. in, "upon"; pōno, "to put"] With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: **1.** *To put* or *place upon; to mount on* horses.—**2.** Of a tribute: *To impose.*

im-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [for in-porto; fr. in, "into"; porto, "to carry *or* bring"] *To carry* or *bring into a country, to import.*

im-prŏbus, prŏba, prŏbum, adj. [for in-prŏbus; fr. in, "not"; prŏbus, "good"] ("Not good"; hence) *Bad, abominable, wicked.*

imprŏvīs-o, adv. [imprŏvīsus, "unforeseen"] ("In an unforeseen way"; hence) *Unexpectedly, suddenly, on a sudden.*

impugnandus, a, um, Gerundive of impugno.

im-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for in-pugno; fr. in, "against"; pugno] *To fight against; to attack.*

impulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impello.

impūn-e, adv. [impun-is, "unpunished"] *Without punishment, without harm* or *loss, with impunity.*

impūn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *impunis*"; hence) *Freedom,* or *safety from punishment; impunity.*

in, prep. gov. abl. *and* acc.: **1.** With Abl.: **a.** *In.*—**b.** *Among.*—**c.** With Gerunds *or* Gerundives: *In, during.*—**d.** *On, upon.*—**e.** With neut. adjj. to form adverbial expressions: in occulto, *secretly, in secret;* ch. 32.—**2.** With Acc.: **a.**: (a) *Into.*—(b) With verbs of rest to denote going *into,* or *to,* a place and then doing the action denoted by the verb:—collocare propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates, (*to take his kinswomen, to be married, into other states, and there give them in marriage;* i.e.) *to settle his kinswomen, in marriage, in other states.*—**b.** *Upon.*—**c.** *Against.*—**d.** *At.*—**e.** *For.*—**f.** *To, towards.*—**g.** *After, according to:* mirum in modum, *after a wonderful manner;* ch. 41 [ἐν].

in-cen-do, di, sum, dĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put fire in *or* into"; hence) *To set on fire, burn* [for in-can-do; fr. in, "in *or* into"; root CAN, akin to κά-ω, "to burn"].

in-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for in-cădo; fr. in, "into"; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall into"; hence) With in and Acc. of person: *To fall into the hands of.*

incĭtātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of incĭto.—**2.** Pa.: Of a horse: *At full speed.*

in-cĭto, cĭtāvi, cĭtātum, cĭtāre, 1. v. a. [in, "without force"; cĭto, "to set in rapid motion"] ("To set in rapid motion, urge forward"; hence) *To arouse, excite, incite.*—Pass.: **in-cĭtor,** cĭtātus sum, cĭtāri.

incŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. v. a. and n. [in, "in"; colo, "to dwell"] ("To dwell in" a place; hence) **1.** Act.: *To inhabit.*—**2.** Neut.: *To dwell, reside.*

in-cŏlŭmis, cŏlŭme, adj. [in, in "intensive" force; obsol. cŏlŭmis, "safe"] *Quite safe, safe, in safety.*

incommŏd-um, i, n. [incommod-us, "troublesome"] ("That

which is troublesome"; hence) *Trouble, misfortune, disaster.*

in-crēdĭbĭlis, crēdĭbĭle, adj. [in, "not"; crēdĭbĭlis, "to be believed"] *Not to be believed, incredible, extraordinary.*

in-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-caus-o; fr. in, "against"; caus-a, "a charge"] ("To bring a charge against"; hence) *To blame, find fault with, censure.*

i-n-de, adv. [probably fr. pronominal root I; with n, epenthetic; de, suffix] ("From that" thing; hence) 1. Of place: *From that place* or *quarter, thence.*—2. Of time: *After that.*

indĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [indĭc-o, "to make known"] ("A making known"; hence) *Information.*

in-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. a. [in "augmentative" force; dīco, "to say"] *To declare publicly; to proclaim, appoint.*

in-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [in, "into"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead into" a thing; hence) *To move, excite, stimulate,* etc.—Pass.: **in-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

inductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of induco.

indulgĕo, ulsi, ultum, ulgēre, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To be kind,* or *indulgent, to; to favour.*

ĭn-erm-us, a, um, adj. [for in-arm-us; fr. ĭn, "not"; arm-a, "arms"] *Not having,* or *without, arms; unarmed.*—N.B. The form inarmus is rare; inermis is generally found.

infĕr-ĭor, ĭus, comp. adj. [infer-us, "that is below"] *Lower.* ☞ (Sup.: infĭmus and īmus).

in-fĕro, tŭli, (il)-lātum, ferre, v. a. [in; fĕro, "to bear"] 1. *[in, "into"] To bear, carry, or bring into* or *to.* — 2. [in, "against"] a. *To bring,* or *carry, against:* — bellum inferre, (*to carry war against* one; i.e.) *to make war upon* one, *wage war against* one; —so, inferre calamitatem or injuriam, *to inflict a calamity* or *injury;*—inferre vulnera, *to inflict wounds;* signa in ferre, (*to carry the standards against* one; i.e.) *to advance to the attack.*—b. Of a cause or reason: *To assign, allege.*—Pass.: **in-fĕror**, (il-) lātus sum, ferri.

in-flecto, flexi, flexum, flectĕre, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; flecto, "to bend"] 1. *To bend.*—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: Of things: *To bend itself, become bent.*

in-flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. v. n. [in, "into"; flŭo, "to flow"] Of a river: *To flow* or *run into; to empty itself into:*—at ch. 8, and also again at ch. 12, strengthened by prep. in (with Acc.).

in-gens, gentis, adj. [in, "not"; gens, "a race or kind"] ("That is not of its race or kind"; hence) *Vast, immense, huge.*

1. **ĭn-ĭmīcus**, ĭmīca, ĭmīcum, adj. [for in-ămīcus; fr. in, "not"; ămīcus, "friendly"] *Unfriendly, hostile, inimical:*—inimico animo, Abl. of quality [§ 115], ch. 7.—As Subst.: **ĭn-ĭmīcus**, i, m. *A (private) enemy* or *foe.*

2. **ĭnĭmīcus**, i; see 1. ĭnĭmīcus.

ĭn-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [for in-aequus; fr. in, "not"; aequus, "just"] *Unjust.*

ĭnĭ-tium, tĭi, n. [inĕo, "to go in," through true root INI] ("A going in"; hence) *A beginning, commencement.*

injectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of injĭcio.

in-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-jăcio; fr. in, "into"; jăcio, "to throw"]

("To throw into"; hence) Mentally: With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person, and in Pass. with Dat. of person alone: *To infuse* something *into* one; *to inspire* one *with* some feeling.—Pass.: **in-jĭcĭor,** jectus sum, jĭci.

injūrĭ-a, æ, f. [injūrĭ-us, "injurious"] ("The thing pertaining to the *injurius*"; hence) 1. *Unjust* or *wrongful conduct, injustice; a wrong, injury,* etc.:—pro Helvetiorum injuriis Populi Romani, *for the injuries of the Helvetii of* (=*against*) *the Roman people*; ch. 30. Helvetiorum is a Subjective Gen. dependent on injuriis; *i.e.* it points out those who committed the injuries; and Populi is an Objective Gen. dependent also on injuriis; *i.e.* it points out those on whom the injuries were committed. — 2. Adverbial Abl.: Injuriā, *Unjustly, undeservedly, without cause.*

in-jus-sus, sūs (only found in Abl. Sing.), m. [for in-jub-sus; fr. in, "not"; jŭb-ĕo, "to command"] ("A not commanding"; hence) *Without command*:—injussu suo, *without his command* or *order*; ch. 19.

in-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. [in, "in"; nascor, "to be born"] ("To be born in"; hence) Mentally: *To arise,* or *spring up,* in the mind; *to be produced.*

innātus, a, um, P. perf. of innascor.

innŏcent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [innŏcens, innŏcent-is, "innocent"] ("The quality of the *innŏcens*"; hence) *Uprightness, integrity, innocence.*

ĭnŏp-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [inops, ĭnŏp-is, "without means"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *inŏps*"; hence) *Want, lack, scarcity.*

in-ŏpīna-ns, ntis, adj. [in, "not"; opīn(a)-or, "to expect"] *Not expecting, off one's guard, unaware.*

inquīrendo, Gerund in do fr. inquiro.

in-quīro, quīsīvi, quīsītum, quīrĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-quæro; fr. in, "without force"; quæro, "to seek"] ("To seek *or* search after"; hence) Mentally: With out object: *To enquire, make enquiries.*

in-sciens, scientis, adj. [in, "not"; sciens, "knowing"] ("Not knowing"; hence) *Unaware, without one's knowledge.*

in-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [in, "after *or* upon"; sĕquor, "to follow"] *To follow after* or *close upon; to pursue, press upon* the fleeing enemy.

insĕquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of insĕquor.

insĭd-ĭæ, ĭārum, f. plur. [insĭd-ĕo, "to take up a position in a place"] ("A taking up of a position in a place"; hence) 1. *An ambush, ambuscade.*—2. *Artifice, plot, treachery.*

insign-e, is, n. [insign-is, "having a mark on it"] ("That which has a mark on it"; hence, "a distinctive mark," *etc.*; hence) *A standard, ensign.*

in-sign-is, e, adj. [in, "upon"; sign-um, "a mark"] ("That has a mark upon" it; hence) *Marked, remarkable, especial.*

in-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi *and* sĭlīi, no sup., sĭlīre, 4. v. n. [for in-salio; fr. in, "upon"; sălĭo, "to leap"] *To leap on* or *upon*;—at ch. 52 folld. by in with Acc.

insŏlen-ter, adv. [for insolent-ter; fr. insolens, insolent-is, "insolent"] *Insolently.*

in-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-stătŭo; fr. in, "without force"; stătŭo, "to set"] ("To set, put, place",

hence, "to construct, build"; hence) Of persons: *To train up, instruct*, etc.—Pass.: **in-stĭtŭor,** stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

instĭtū-tum, ti, n. [instĭtŭ-o, "to institute"] *Institution, custom*

in-sto, stĭti, stătum, stāre, 1. v. n. [in, "upon"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand upon"; hence) **1.** *To press hard, assail vigorously*, etc. — **2.** Of time: *To be close at hand, to be very near.*

instructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of instruo.

in-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; strŭo, "to build"] ("To build"; hence) Of troops, *etc.*: *To arrange, draw up, form*, etc.—Pass.: **in-strŭor,** structus sum, strŭi.

intellectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of intelligo;—at ch. 36, supply esse with intellecturum [§ 158].

intel-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for inter-lĕgo; fr. inter, "between"; lĕgo, "to choose"] ("To choose between"; hence) *To perceive, understand, comprehend.*

inter, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** *Between, among*:—inter se, *among themselves*, i.e. *mutually, one with another*.—**2.** Of time: *During*; ch. 36.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; cēdo, "to go *or* come"] ("To go, *or* come, between"; hence) **1.** Of time: *To intervene*.—**2.** *To be*, or *exist, between.*

inter-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; clūdo (=claudo), "to shut"] ("To shut, *or* close," a passage *or* way "between" two or more points; hence) *To cut off* persons from supplies, *etc.*—Pass.: **inter-clūdor,** clūsus sum, clūdi.

interclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intercludo.

inter-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; dīco, "to speak"] ("To speak (to pronounce judgment, *etc.*) between"; hence, "to make a decree *or* order"; hence) With Dat. of person and Abl. of place: *To prohibit* one *from* coming into a place; *to shut one out from* a place; ch. 46.

inter-dĭu, adv. [inter, "during"; dies, "day"] *During the day, by day.*

interdum, adv. [inter, "at intervals"; dum] *Sometimes, occasionally.*

intĕr-ĕā, adv. [for intĕr-ĕam; fr. inter, "between"; ĕam, acc. sing. fem. of is] ("Between that" and something else; hence) Of time: *Meanwhile; in the mean time*; cf. interim.

intĕressem, imperf. subj. of intersum.

inter-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for inter-făcio; fr. inter, "between"; făcio, "to make"] ("To make" something to be "between" the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) *To destroy*; esp. *to kill, slay, slaughter*.—Pass.: **inter-fĭcior,** fectus sum, fĭci.

intĕr-im, adv. [inter, "between"; im=eum, acc. masc. sing. of is] ("Between that" and something else; hence) *Meanwhile, in the meantime*; cf. interea.

intermissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intermitto.

inter-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. and n. [inter, "apart"; mitto, "to make to go"] ("To make to go apart"; hence) **1.** Act.: *To leave off*, or *discontinue, for awhile; to interrupt* the doing of a thing:—intermissā nocte, *a night having inter-*

vened; ch. 27.—**2.** Neut.: *To leave a space* or *interval.*—Pass.: **inter-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

interněc-io, iōnis, f. [interněc-o, "to kill utterly"] ("A killing utterly"; hence) *Utter destruction, extermination.*

inter-pell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [inter, "between"; pello, "to drive"] ("To drive, *or* impel," something between an object and its place of destination; hence) *To obstruct, hinder, molest, disturb.*

inter-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put between"; hence) Of a pretext, reason, *etc.*: *To allege, interpose,* etc.—Pass.: **inter-pōnor,** pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

interpŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interpono.

interpres, ĕtis, comm. gen. ("A go-between, agent"; hence) *An interpreter.*

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [inter, "between"; sum, "to be"] Of space, *etc.*: *To be between, intervene.*

inter-vallum, valli, n. [inter, "between"; vallum, "the mound" of a camp, *etc.*] ("The space between the mound," *etc.*, of a camp and the soldiers' tents; hence) *An interval* of space; *distance.*

intra, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. intĕrā, abl. sing. fem. of obsol. intĕrus, "within"] *On the inside of, within.*

in-tŭĕor, tŭĭtus sum, tŭēri, 2. v. dep. [in, "at *or* upon"; tŭĕor, "to look"] *To look at* or *upon; to cast the eyes down upon.*

intŭleram, **intŭlissem,** pluperf. ind. and subj. of infĕro.

in-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. a. [in, "upon"; vĕnio, "to come"] ("To come upon"; hence) *To find, discover,* etc.—Pass.: **in-vĕnĭor,** ventus sum, vĕnīri.

inventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of invĕnio.

in-victus, victa, victum, adj. [in, "not"; victus, "conquered"] **1.** *Unconquered, unvanquished.*—**2.** *Not to be conquered, invincible.*

invītātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of invito.

invīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To invite.*—Pass.: **invītor,** ātus sum, āri.

in-vī-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Not desiring"; hence) *Unwilling, reluctant, against one's will* [in, "not"; Sans. root vī, "to desire"].

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for is-pse; fr. is; suffix pse] *Self, very, identical.*—As Subst. m.: **a.** Sing.: *Himself.*—**b.** Plur.: *Themselves.*

īrā-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [ira-scor, "to be angry"] *Very angry* or *wrathful; full of rage* or *passion.*

īre, pres. inf. of 3. eo

ir-rīdĭcŭle, adv. [for in-rīdĭcŭle; fr. in, "not"; rīdĭcŭle, "laughably, humourously"] *Not humourously, unwittily; without wit* or *humour.*

is, ĕa, id, pron. dem. [pronominal root I] **1.** *This, that,* person *or* thing just mentioned. As Subst.: **a.** Sing.: (a) Masc.: *He.*—(b) Neut.: *It, that.*—**b.** Plur.: (a) Masc.: *Those just mentioned; they.*—(b) Neut.: *Those things.*—**2.** *Of such a nature* or *kind, such.*

īta, adv.: **1.** *Thus, in this way* or *manner, so.*—**2.** *In the following way* or *manner.*—**3.** *Accordingly* [akin to Sans. *iti*, "thus"].

Ităl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. *Italy;* a country of Southern Europe [either ἰταλός, "a bull," *or* a man named Italus].

Ită-que, conj. [Ita, "thus"; quĕ, "and"] 1. *And thus, and so.*—2. *On this*, or *that, account; therefore.*

Item, adv.: 1. *So, even so, in like manner.* — 2. *Also, likewise* [akin to Sans. *ittham*, "so"].

I-ter, itinĕris, n. [ĕo, "to go," through root I] ("A going"; hence) 1. Of troops: *A march.*—2. *A journey.*—3. *A road, way.*

Itĕr-um, adv. ("Beyond this, further"; hence) *Anew, afresh, a second time, again* [akin to Sans. *itar-a*, "the other"].

Itūrus, a, um, P. fut. of 3. eo; —at ch. 40 supply esse with iturum.

Jactātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jacto.

Jac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [jăcĭo, "to throw"] 1. Of the arms: *To throw*, or *toss, about.*—2. Of matters: *To agitate, discuss.*—Pass.: **jac-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

Jam, adv. [prob. for eam, fr. is, "this"] 1. *At this time; now.* —2. *Already.*

Jŭba, æ, f. *The mane* of a horse.

Jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, jŭbēre, 2. v. a. *To order, command, bid.*

Jūdicāssent for judicavissent, 3. pers. plur. pluperf. subj. of judico.

Jūdicātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of judico;—at ch. 40 supply esse with judicaturos.

Jūdĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [jūdĭc-o, "to judge"] ("A judging"; hence) 1. *A trial.*—2. *Decree, decision.*—3. *Judgment, opinion.*

Jū-dĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. and n. [for jur-dĭc-o; fr. jus, jūr-is, "law"; dĭc-o, "to point out"] ("To point out what is law"; hence, "to pass judgment about"; hence) 1. Act.: a. *To decide, determine.*—b. *To deem, consider, judge.* — 2. Neut.: *To settle, come to a decision* or *determination*; ch. 40.—Pass.: **jūdĭc-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Jŭg-um, i, n. [jungo, "to join," root JUG] ("The joining thing"; hence, "the yoke" of draught animals; hence) 1. Of mountains: *A height, summit, ridge.*—2. *A yoke* formed by a spear fastened horizontally to the top of two other spears set upright in the ground, beneath which a vanquished force was compelled to pass in token of submission; ch. 7.

Jū-mentum, menti, n. [for jug-mentum; fr. jungo, "to yoke," root JUG] ("The yoked thing"; hence) *A draught-animal; beast of burden.*

Junctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jungo.

Jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. *To join, unite.*—Pass.: **jungor**, junctus sum, jungi [akin to Gr. ζυγ, root of ζεύγνυμι; and to Sans. root YUJ].

Jūra, æ, m. *Jura*; a mountain chain extending from th[e] Rhine to the Rhone.

Jū-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, [1.] v. n. ("To bind one's self mora[l]ly"; hence) *To take an oath, swear* [akin to Sans. root Y[U], "to bind"].

Jū-s, ris, n. ("That wh[ich] binds" morally; hence) 1. *L[aw]* whether natural, human, divine.—2. *A right* or *privileg[e]* 3. *Power, authority* [akin to S[ans.] root YU, "to bind"].

Jus-jūra-ndum, Gen. j[uris]-jura-ndi, n. [jus, "a rig[ht]"; jur(a)-o, "to swear"] ("A [right] to be sworn to"; hence) *An [oath].*

Jūst-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [ju[stus], "just"] ("The quality o[f being] *justus*"; hence) *Justice.*

jus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for jur-tus; fr. jus, jur-is, "law"] ("Provided with *jus*"; hence) 1. *Just.*—2. *Proper, right.* ☞ (Comp.: just-ĭor); Sup.: just-issĭmus.

jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, jŭvāre, 1. v. a. *To help, aid, assist.*

Kăl-endæ, endārum, f. plur. ("Things to be called out *or* proclaimed"; *i.e.* the Nones, whether they were to be on the fifth or seventh day of the month. The proclamation was always made by the Pontifices, on the *first* day of the month; hence called) *The Kalends* [kăl-o=καλ-ῶ, "to call out"].

Lăbiēnus, ēni, m. *Labienus*; a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.

lăb-or, ōris, m. ("The act of obtaining *or* getting"; hence) *Toil, exertion, labour* [akin to Sans. root LABH (whence also λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-άνω, "to take"), "to obtain *or* get"].

lăbōrans, ntis, P. pres. of lăbōro.

lăbōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [labor, "labour"] 1. Neut.: a. *To labour, toil.*—b. Of soldiers, *etc.*: *To be hard pressed; to be in difficulty* or *danger.*—2. Act.: *To labour at; to endeavour earnestly to effect* or *accomplish.*

lăc-esso, essīvi *or* essĭi *or* essi, essītum, essĕre, 3. v. a. intens. ("To bite eagerly"; "to mangle"; hence) *To attack, fall upon, assault, assail* [akin to δάκ-νω; Sans. root DAÇ, "to bite"].

lăcrĭma, æ (old form dacrĭ-ma), f. ("The biting thing"; hence) *A tear* [akin to Gr. δάκρυ; Sans. root DAÑÇ *or* DAÇ, "to bite"].

lăcus, ūs, m. *A lake* [akin to λάκκος, "a pit, pond"].

lă-pis, pĭdis, m. *A stone* [akin to λᾶ-ας, "a stone"].

largĭendum, Gerund in dum fr. largĭor.

larg-ĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. [larg-us, "large"; hence, "bountiful"] ("To give bountifully"; hence) *To bribe.*

larg-ĭter, adv. [larg-us, "large"; hence, "extensive"] *Extensively, to a great extent, very much* or *greatly*:—largiter posse. *to be exceedingly powerful* or *influential.*

largī-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [largī-or, "to bestow freely"] ("A giving bountifully *or* freely"; hence) In a good sense: *Liberality.*

lāt-e, adv. [lāt-us, "wide"] *Widely, extensively, far and wide.*

lātissĭmus, a, um; see 1. latus.

lāt-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [lāt-us, "wide"] ("The quality of the *latus*"; hence) *Width, breadth.*

Latobrigi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Latobrigi*; a Gallic people, probably situated on the Rhine.

lātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of fĕro.

1. **lātus**, a, um, adj. *Broad, wide.* ☞ Comp.: (lāt-ĭor); Sup.: lāt-issĭmus [akin to Gr. πλατύς, Sans. *prithu*].

2. **lătus**, ĕris, n. [prob. akin to lātus, "wide"] ("The extended thing"; hence) 1. *A side.*—2. Of an army: *The flank*:—latere aperto, *on* (their) *open flank*, i.e. on their right flank, which was more exposed to the weapons of the enemy, in consequence of its not being protected by the shields of the soldiers; ch. 25.

laus, laudis, f. *Praise, commendation.*

lēgā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [lēg(a)-o, "to send on an embassy"] ("The sending on an embassy"; hence

1. *An embassy.*—2. *The persons attached to an embassy; delegates.*

lēgā-tus, ti, m. [id.] ("One sent on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An ambassador.*—2. Milit. t. t.: *A lieutenant-general; a lieutenant.*

lĕg-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [lĕg-o, "to levy or enlist"] ("A levying or enlisting"; hence, "a body of troops levied," *etc.*; hence) *A* Roman *legion*, consisting of 10 cohorts of infantry, and a squadron of 300 cavalry.

lĕgĭōn-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [lĕgĭo, lĕgĭōn-is, "a legion"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a legion; legionary.*

Lĕmannus, i, m. *Lemannus*; now *the lake of Geneva.*

lēn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [lēn-is, "soft, smooth"; hence, "gentle"] ("The quality of the *lenis*"; hence) *Gentleness.*

Leuci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Leuci*; a people of Gallia Belgica.

lex, lēgis, f. [=leg-s; fr. lĕg-o, "to read"] ("That which is read"; hence, "a bill," *i.e.* a proposition reduced to writing and read (to the people) with a view to its being passed into law; hence) *A law, statute, decree, ordinance.*

lĭben-ter, adv. [for libent-ter; fr. libens, libent-is, "willing"] *Willingly.*

lĭb-er, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. ("Doing as one desires"; hence) *Free, unrestricted*, whether of persons or things [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire"; whence, also, Gr. ἐ-λευθ-ερός, "free"].

lĭbĕrāl-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [lĭbĕrāl-is, "liberal"] ("The quality of the *liberalis*"; hence) *Generosity, liberality.*

lĭbĕr-e, adv. [1. liber] *Freely*, i.e. *unrestrictedly, without restraint.* ☞ Comp.: lĭbĕr-ĭus; (Sup.: lĭber-rime).

lĭb-ĕri, ĕrōrum, m. plur. (the sing. only in late Lat.) ("The desired or loved ones"; hence) *Children* [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire or love"].

lĭber-tas, tātis, f. [lĭber, "free"] ("The state or condition of the *liber*"; hence) *Freedom, liberty.*

licens, ntis, P. pres. of liceor.

lĭc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. *To be allowable; to be permitted or lawful.*

lĭceor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. *To bid* at an auction.

licet; see liceo.

Lingŏnes, um, m. plur. *The Lingones*; a people of Celtic Gaul, whose chief town, Artodunum, is now called Langres.

ling-ua, uæ, f. [ling-o, "to lick"] ("The licking thing"; hence) 1. *The tongue.* — 2. *A language.*

lin-ter, tris, m. [perhaps lin-o, "to smear"] ("The thing smeared" with pitch"; hence) *A boat, skiff.*

Liscus, i, m. *Liscus*; a chieftain of the Ædui.

lĭtera, æ, f.: 1. Sing.: *A letter* of the alphabet.—2. Plur.: *A letter, epistle.*

lŏc-us, i, m. (Plur. lŏc-i, m., *and* lŏc-a, n.) ("That which is put, placed, or situate"; hence) *A place* [prob. akin to Gr. root λεχ, "to put"].

long-e, adv. [long-us, "long"; hence, "far off"] 1. Pos.: a. *Far off, at a distance.*—b. With Comparative and Superlative words: *By far, very much, greatly.*—2. Comp.: a. *Further.*—b. *To a greater distance* than usual.—3. Sup.: *Furthest.* ☞ (Comp.: long-ius); Sup.: long-issime.

long-inqu-us (trisyll.), a, um, adj. [for long-hinc-vus; fr. long-us, "long"; hinc, "hence"] ("Belonging to far hence";

hence) Of time: *Of long duration* or *continuance; long continued, long.*

longissime; see longe.

long-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [longus, "long"] ("The quality of the *longus*"; hence) *Length.*

lon-gus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *Long.* —**2.** Of time: *Distant, far off, remote.* ☞ Comp.: long-ĭor; (Sup.: long-issĭmus) [probably akin to Sans. *dirgh-a*, "long"].

lŏquendi, Gerund in di fr. loquor.

lŏqu-or, ūtus (and lŏc-) sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To speak, talk* [akin to Sans. root LAP, "to speak"].

lŏquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of lŏquor.

Lūc-ĭus, ĭi, m. [lux, lūc-is, "light"; hence, "the day"] "One belonging to the day," *i.e.* prob. "one born at break of day") *Lucius;* a Roman name.

lū-na, næ, f. [for luc-na; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon.*

lux, lūcis, f. [for luc-s; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] ("That which shines *or* is bright"; hence) **1.** *Light.*—**2.** *The light of day, daylight.*

Magetobrĭa, æ, f. *Magetobria;* a place of which the situation is unknown. By some it is conjectured to be the same as Bingium (the modern Bingen).

măg-ĭs, comp. adv. [MAG, root of mag-nus] *More; in a greater* or *higher degree.* ☞ Sup.: maxĭme (=mag-sĭme).

măgistr-ātus, ātūs (Dat. magistratu, ch. 16), m. [magister, magistr-i, "master"] ("The office, *or* rank, of a *magister*"; hence) **1.** *Magisterial office, magistracy.*—**2.** *A magistrate.*

magn-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [magn-us] ("The quality of the *magnus*"; hence) *Greatness, magnitude, large size.*

magn-ŏpĕre, adv. [for magno opere, the ablatives sing. of *magnŭs*, "great," and *ŏpŭs, ŏpĕris*, "work," respectively] ("With great toil," *etc.*; hence) *Greatly, very greatly, exceedingly.*

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: **1.** *Great, large.*—**2.** Of sound, *etc.*: *Powerful, loud.*—**3.** In age: *Great, advanced, old.* ☞ Comp.: mājor (=măg-ĭor); Sup.: maxĭmus (=mag-s-imus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. μέγ-ας, Sans. *mah-a*, "great"; fr. Sans. root MAH, originally MAGH, "to be great, powerful," *etc.*].

mājor, us, comp. adj.; see magnus.—As Subst.: **mājōres**, um, m. plur. *Ancestors, forefathers.*

mājōres, um; see major.

măl-e, adv. [măl-us, "bad"] *Badly; injuriously, hurtfully, to one's hurt.*

mălĕ-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for male-fac-ĭum; fr. mălĕ, "badly"; făcio, "to do"] ("A doing badly *or* evil"; hence) **1.** *An evil deed, wickedness, offence, crime, bad action.*—**2.** *Mischief, hurt, harm.*

măl-us, a, um, adj. ("Dirty, black"; hence) *Bad* of its kind. ☞ (Irreg.) Comp.: pejor; (Sup.: pessĭmus) [akin to Sans. *mal-as*, "dirty"; Gr. μέλ-ας, "black"].

mandârunt, for mandaverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of mando.

mandā-tum, ti, n. [mand(a)-o] ("A thing enjoined"; hence) *A command, order,* etc.

man-do, dāvi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [măn-us, "hand"; do "to put"] ("To put into one's hand"; hence) **1.** *To enjoin, command.* — **2.** ("To commit, consign"; hence) With personal pron. in reflexive force, and

fugæ: *To betake one's self to flight;* ch. 12.—Pass.: **man-dor**, dătus sum, dări.

măn-ĕo, si, sum, ĕre, 2. v. n. *To remain, continue* [μέν-ω].

mă-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A hand* [akin to Sans. root MĀ, "to measure"].

Marcomanni, ōrum, m. plur. ("March-men *or* Border-men") *The Marcomanni;* a Germanic people [Germ. mark (late Latin marka), *a march = boundary, border;* mann, "a man"].

Marcus, i, m. *Marcus* (usually written by abbreviation, M.); a Roman prænomen [marcus, "a crushing thing"; hence, "a large hammer"; akin to Sans. root MṚID, "to crush"].

Măr-ĭus, ĭi, m. [perhaps fr. mas, măr-is, "a male"] ("One pertaining to a *mas;* i.e. Manly, *or* Bold, One") *Marius (Caius);* a celebrated Roman general, who was seven times consul.

mătăra, æ, f. *A Celtic javelin* or *pike.*

mā-ter, tris, f. ("The producer," *or* "she that brings forth"; hence) *A mother* [akin to Gr. μή-τηρ, Sans. *mâ-tri*, fr. root MĀ, in the meaning of "to produce"].

mātr-ĭmōnĭum, ĭmōnĭi, n. [mater, matr-is, "mother"] ("That which appertains to a *mater*"; hence) *Marriage, matrimony.*

Matrŏna, æ, m. *The Matrona* (now *Marne*); a river of Gaul, flowing into the Sequana (now Seine).

mātūrandus, a, um, Gerundive of maturo;—at ch. 37 supply esse with maturandum.

mātūr-e, adv. [matur-us] *Early, speedily, soon:*—quam maturrime, *as speedily as possible;* ch. 33. ☞ Comp.: mātūr-ĭus; Sup.: (matur-issĭme, and) maturrĭme.

mātūrĭus, **maturrime**; see mature.

mātūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [maturus, "quick"] *To hasten, quicken,* or *accelerate.*

mātūrus, a, um, adj. *Ripe.*

maxĭm-e, sup. adv. [maximus] *In the greatest* or *highest degree; very greatly; especially, chiefly.* ☞ Comp.: măgis.

1. **maxĭmus**, a, um, sup. adj.:—quam maximum numerum, *as large a number as possible;* ch. 8; see magnus.

2. **Maxĭmus**, i, m. [1. maximus] ("Greatest, *or* Very Great, One") *Maximus;* a Roman cognomen.

mĕdĭŏcr-ĭter, adv. [mediocris, "moderate"] *Moderately:*—non mediocriter, (*not moderately,* i.e.) *excessively, in a very high degree;* ch. 39.

mĕd-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj.: 1. *Middle, mid.*—2. *The middle of* that denoted by the subst. with which it is in attribution [akin to Gr. μέσ-ος; Sans. *mad-yas*].

mĕmŏr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [mĕmŏr, "mindful"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *memor*"; hence) *Memory, recollection, remembrance.*

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) *The mind,* as being the origin of thought [akin to Sans. *mân-as*, "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"].

mensis, is, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A month,* as a measure of time [akin to Sans. *mâsa*, "a month"; fr. root MĀ, "to measure"].

mercā-tor, tōris, m. [merc(a)-or, "to trade"] *A trader, merchant.*

mer-cē-s, dis, f. [for merced-s; fr. merx, merc-is, "gain"; cēd-o, "to come"] ("That which

comes as, *or* for, gain"; hence) **1.** *Reward, recompense.* — **2.** *Terms, condition.*

mĕr-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep.: **1.** *To deserve* or *merit.*— **2.** With Adv.: *To act* or *conduct one's*, etc., in the way denoted by the accompanying adverb [akin to μερ *or* μορ, root of μείρ-ομαι, "to obtain by lot"].

mĕrī-dĭes, dĭei, m. [for mĕdī-dĭes; fr. mĕdĭ-us, "middle"; dies, "day"] *Mid-day, noon.*

mĕr-ĭtum, ĭti, n. [mĕr-ĕor, "to deserve"] ("That for which one deserves" something; hence) *Desert, merit.*

mĕrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. of mereor.

Messāla, æ, m. *Messala* (*Marcus*); a Roman consul.

mētĭor, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. v. dep. *To measure, measure out* for division, *etc.* [root MET *or* MEN, akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"].

Mettĭus, ĭi, m. *Mettius;* a Roman officer in Cæsar's army.

mīles, ĭtis, comm. gen. *A soldier.*

mīlĭt-āris, āre, adj. [miles, milĭt-is, "a soldier"] ("Pertaining to a *miles*"; hence) *Military, pertaining to war*:—res militaris, *military affairs*, i.e. *military science*, etc.

mill-e, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand:* — mille passūs, *a thousand paces*, i.e. *a* (*Roman*) *mile*, estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile.—As Subst.: **mill-ĭa**, ĭum, n. plur.: **a.** *A thousand:* —with follg. gen.: hominum, ch. 4; with passūum (=mille passūs), ch. 2, *etc.*: *A mile* [akin to χίλ-ιοι].

millĭa, um; see mille.

mĭnĭm-e, sup. adv. [mĭnĭm-us] *In the least degree, by no means.*

mĭnĭm-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of mĭnĭm-us] *Very little, very slightly, not at all*:— minimum posse, *to have very little power* or *influence;* ch. 20.

mĭnĭmus, a, um; see parvus.

mĭnor, us; see parvus:—in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131]; ch. 14.

mĭnūendus, a, um, Gerundive of minuo.

mĭn-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. n. *To grow*, or *become, less; to diminish* [root MIN, akin to mĭn-or, and μιν-ύθω].

mĭnus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of minor] **1.** *Less*:—nihilo minus (sometimes written as one word, nihilominus), *by nothing the less*, i.e. *none the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.*—**2.** To make an emphatic negation: *Not at all, in no degree:*—minus posse, *he was quite unable;* ch. 16.

mīrātus, a, um, P. perf. of miror.

mīror, rātus sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. ("To smile upon" in indication of approval; hence, "to admire"; hence) **1.** *To wonder* or *marvel.*—**2.** *To wonder*, or *marvel, at* [akin to Sans. root SMI, "to smile"].

mīr-us, a, um, adj. [mir-or, "to wonder"] *Wonderful, amazing, marvellous*, etc.

mĭser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *Wretched, miserable.* ☞ Comp.: mĭser-ĭor; (Sup.: miser-rĭmus).

mĭsĕrĭor, us; see miser.

mĭsĕr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [miser, "wretched"] ("To be wretched for *or* on account of"; hence) *To lament, deplore, bewail.*

mīsi, mīsĕram, perf. and pluperf. ind. of mitto.

missūrus, a, um, P. fut. of mitto:—at ch. 47 supply esse with missurum [§ 158].

missus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mitto:—at ch. 7 supply esse with missum; and at ch. 43, supply sunt with missa [§ 158].

mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To let, suffer*, or *allow to go*.—2. *To cause to go; to send;* —at ch. 11 with supine in um (rogatum) [§ 141, 5].—3. Of a missile: *To cast, hurl, launch*.—Pass.: **mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

mŏdo, adv. *Only, merely*.

mŏ-dus, di, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence, "measure, measurement"; hence) *A manner, method, way, mode* [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"; whence also μέ-τρον, "a measure"].

mŏlĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of molo.

mŏl-o, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. v. a. *To grind, crush, bruise* corn.—Pass.: **mŏl-or**, itus sum, i [prob. akin to Sans. root MRID, "to crush"].

mŏn-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to think"; hence) *To warn, advise, admonish*.—Pass.: **mŏn-ĕor**, ĭtus sum, ĕri [akin to Sans. root MAN; see mens].

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. mĭn-ĕo, "to project"] ("That which projects *or* juts forth"; hence) *A mountain, mount*.

mŏr-ĭor, tŭus sum, i *or* ĭri, 3. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root MRI, "to die"].

mŏr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [mor-a, "delay"] *To delay*, i.e. *to tarry, linger, stay*.

mor-s, tis, f. [mŏr-ĭor, "to die"] ("A dying"; hence) *Death:* —mortem sibi consciscere; see conscisco.

mortŭus, a, um, P. perf. of morior.

m-os, ōris, m. [prob. for me-os; fr. mĕ-o, "to go"] ("The going" one's own way; hence, "a person's will"; hence) *Practice, usage, custom*.

mōtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of moveo.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. *To move, set in motion*.—Pass.: **mŏvĕor**, mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

mŭlĭer, ĕris, f. *A woman*.

mult-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [mult-us] ("The quality of the *multus*"; hence) *A great number, a multitude*.

mult-um, adv. [adverbial acc. neut. of mult-us] *Much, greatly*.

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. *Much*:—multo, adverbial abl. of measure [§ 118]: *By much; far, far more, very much*, etc. — b. In collective force: *Many a;* i.e. *many, numerous*.—2. Plur.: *Many, numerous*.—As Subst.: a. **multi**, ōrum, m. plur.: *Many men, many*.—b. **multa**, ōrum, n. plur.: *Many things*.—3. Of time: *Much*, or *far, gone*:—multo die, *when much of the day was gone;* ch. 22: ad multam noctem, (*up to the night far gone;* i.e.) *until late at night;* ch. 26. ☞ Comp.: plūs; Sup.: plūrĭmus; see plūs and plūrĭmus [perhaps akin to πολ-ύς].

mūnĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of mūnĭo.

mūn-ĭo (old form mœn-io), ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, 4. v. a. [mœn-ia, "walls"] ("To wall"; hence) 1. *To build a wall*, or *raise fortifications, around; to fortify*.—2. *To defend, protect, secure, guard*. —Pass.: **mūn-ĭor**, ītus sum, īri.

mūnī-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [mūnī-o, "to fortify"] 1. *A fortifying, the act of raising fortifications*.—2. *A fortification, rampart*, etc.

mūnītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of munio.

mūnus, ĕris, n. *A gift, present*.

mūr-us, i, m. ("The encircling thing"; hence) *A wall* of a city, *etc.* [akin to Sans. root MUR, "to encircle"].

nactus, a, um, P. perf. of nanciscor.

nam, conj. *For.*

Nameius, ii, m. *Nameius;* an ambassador sent by the Helvetii to Cæsar.

nam-que, conj. [nam, "for"; suffix que] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly.*

na(n)c-iscor, nactus sum, nancisci, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To get, obtain.* — **2.** *To meet with, find* [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to attain"].

Nasūa, æ, m. *Nasua;* a chieftain of the Suevi.

nā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [na-scor, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence) *A nation, race* of people.

nā-tūra, turæ, f. [id.] ("A being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) *The nature,* i.e. *the natural property,* etc., of a thing; *natural situation* or *position* of a country, *etc.*

nāv-ĭcŭla, ĭcŭlæ, f. dim. [nav-is, "a vessel"] *A small vessel; a boat,* etc.

nāvis, is, f. *A ship, vessel* [akin to Gr. ναῦς; Sans. *naus*].

1. nē, adv. *and* conj.: **1.** Adv.: *No, not:*—ne quidem, *not even.*— **2.** Conj.: **a.** *That not; lest.*—**b.** After words denoting fear: *That.* —**c.** After words denoting a hindrance, *etc.*: *That* one, *etc.*, should *not*, etc. do; *from* doing, *etc.* [prob. akin to Sans. *na*, "not"].

2. nĕ, enclitic and interrogative particle: *Whether:*—ne . . . an . . . an, *whether . . . or whether . . . or whether.*

nec; see neque.

nĕcessārĭ-o, adv. [nĕcessārius, "necessary"] *Unavoidably, necessarily.*

nĕcess-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [nĕcesse, "needful"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, the *necesse*"; hence) **1.** *Needful, necessary.*—**2.** *Pressing, urgent.*—**3.** *Nearly related* to one through natural ties. —As Subst.: **necessarius**, ii, m. *A relative, kinsman.*

nĕcess-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [id.] ("The state of the *necesse*"; hence, "needfulness"; hence) **1.** *Relationship.*—**2.** *Friendship, intimacy.*

nec-ne, conj. [nec, "not"; ne, "or"] *Or not;*—at ch. 50, corresponding to a preceding utrum; see utrum.

nĕc-o, āvi *or* ŭi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To cause to perish"; hence) *To kill.*—Pass.: **nĕc-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to perish"].

nĕglectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of negligo.

neg-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for nec-lego; fr. nec, "not"; lego, "to gather"] ("Not to gather"; hence) *To neglect.*

nĕ-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To say *no* to"; hence) *To deny:*—negat se posse, *he denies that he is able,* i.e. *he affirms,* or *says, that he cannot,* etc.; ch. 8.— Pass.: **nĕ-g-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root AH (h=gh), "to say"; with Lat. *ne*, "no," prefixed].

nĕg-ōtĭum, ōtĭi, n. [for nec-ōtĭum; fr. nec, "not"; ōtĭum, "leisure"] ("No leisure"; hence) *An affair, matter, business.*

Nemetes, um, m. plur. *The Nemetes;* a people of Gaul.

nē-mo, mĭnis, comm. gen. [contr. fr. ne-homo; fr. nē, "not"; hŏmo, "a person"] *No person, no one, nobody.*

nĕ-que (contracted nec), conj. [nē, "not"; que, "and"]

And not, nor:—neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *neither . . . nor.*

nē - quĭquam, adv. [ne, "not"; quiquam, adverbial abl. of quisquam, "any"] ("Not in any way"; hence) *In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly.*

nerv-us, i, m. ("A sinew, tendon"; hence) Plur.: *Might, power* [Gr. νεῦρ-ον].

neu; see nēve.

nē-ve (contracted **neu**), conj. *And not, nor* [nē, "not"; ve, akin to Sans. *vâ*, "and"].

nex, nĕcis, f. [for nec-s, fr. nĕc-o, "to kill"] ("That which kills"; hence) *Death;* esp. *violent death.*

nĭhil; see nihilum;—at ch. 11 with Gen.

nĭ-hĭlum, i (apocopated **nĭhil,** contr. **nīl,** indecl.), n. [for nĕ-hīlum; fr. ne, "not"; hīlum (=filum), "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence) *Nothing.*—Nihilo, with comp. words: *By nothing,* i.e. *In no degree* or *respect; not at all:*—nihilo minus (or as one word nihilominus, adv.), *not at all the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.*

nĭhĭlo; see nĭhĭlum.

nil; see nĭhĭlum.

nĭ-sĭ, conj. [ne, "not"; si, "if"] *If not;* i.e. *unless, except.*

nītor, nīsus *or* nixus sum, nīti, 3. v. dep. ("To lean upon"; hence) With Abl.: *To rely,* or *depend, upon.*

nō-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [nō-sco] ("That can be known *or* is known"; hence) 1. *Renowned, celebrated, famed.*—2. *Of noble birth, high-born.*—As Subst.: **nōbĭlis,** is, m. *A nobleman, noble;* ch. 44. ☞ (Comp.: nōbĭl-ior); Sup.: nōbĭl-issĭmus.

nōbĭlissĭmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see nobilis.

nōbĭl-ĭtas, ītātis, f. [nōbĭl-is, "noble"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *nōbĭlis*"; hence, "nobleness, nobility"; hence) *The nobility, the nobles.*

noctu, f. [abl. of obsolete noctus=nox] *By night; in the course of the night.*

noct-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] *Of,* or *belonging to, night; by night, nocturnal.*

n-ōlo, ōlŭi, olle, v. irreg. [contracted fr. ne, volo; nē, "not"; vŏlo, "to wish"] *To not wish, to be unwilling.*

nō-men, mĭnis, n. [no-sco] "That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) 1. *A name.*—2. *Purpose, design,* etc.:—suo nomine, *on his own account;* ch. 18.

nōmĭnā-tim, adv. [nōmĭn (a)o, "to name"] *By name, expressly.*

non, adv. *Not.*—Particular use: non placed before a negative word forms, in connection with it, a slight affirmative: non nunquam, *or* as one word, nonnunquam, (*not never,* i.e.) *sometimes;* non nullus, *or* as one word, nonnullus, (*not none,* i.e.) *some* [akin to Sans, *na* or *no*].

non-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Ninth ten"; *i.e.*) *Ninety* [nōn-us, "ninth"; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κόντα="ten"].

non-dum, adv. [non, "not"; dum, "yet"] *Not yet.*

non-nullus, nulla, nullum, adj. [non, "not"; nullus, "none"; see non] *Some.*

non-nunquam, adv. [non, "not"; nunquam, "never"; see non] *Sometimes.*

Noreia, æ, f. *Noreia* (now *Neumark,* in Styria); a town of Noricum.

Norica, æ; see Noricum.

Nōrĭcum, i, n. *Noricum;* a country lying between the *Danube and the Alps.*—Hence, **Nōrĭcus,** a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging*

to, *Noricum; Norican.*—As Subst.: **Nōrĭcă**, æ, f. *A woman of Noricum; a Norican.*

Nōrĭcus, a, um, adj.; see Noricum.

nos, plur. of ĕgo.

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos] *Our, our own, ours.*—As Subst.: **nostri**, ōrum, m. plur. *Our men.*

nŏvem, num. adj. indecl. *Nine* [akin to Sans. *navan*].

nŏvissĭmus, a, um; see novus.

nŏvus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *New:*—novæ res, *a change in the state, a revolution.*—**2.** Sup.: **a.** *Last.*—As Subst.: **nŏvissĭmi**, ōrum, m. plur. ("The last"; hence) Of soldiers: *Those in the rear of an army, the rear.*—**b.** *Where a thing is last, the last part of a thing*: novissimum agmen, *the last part of an army on march, the rear.* ☞ Sup.: nŏv-issĭmus [akin to Gr. νέος, and Sans. *nava*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night;*—for ad multam noctem, see multus [akin to νύξ, Sans. *nakta*].

nūbo, nupsi (*and* nupta sum), nuptum, nūbĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. [nub-es, "a cloud"] ("To cloud over"; hence, (Act.) "to cover"; (Pass. in reflexive force *or* Neut.) "To cover one's self"; hence, of a woman in reference to her putting on the bridal veil) *To marry or wed; to be married.*

nūd-us, a, um, adj. ("Ashamed"; hence) *Naked, bare* [Sans. root NADSH, "to be ashamed"].

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. nĕ, "not"; ullus, "any"] *Not any, none, no;* sometimes with Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].

num, interrog. particle: **1.** In direct questions; without any corresponding force in English.—**2.** In indirect questions: *Whether.*

nŭm-ĕrus, ĕri, m. ("The distributed thing"; hence) *A number* [akin to νέμ-ω, "to distribute"].

nun-c, adv. *Now* [akin to Gr. νῦν (Sans. *nu* or *nû*), "now"; c shortened fr. ce, demonstrative suffix].

n-unquam, adv. [for ne-unquam; fr. ne, "not"; unquam, "ever"] *Not ever, never.*

nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. nov-us, "new"] *Newly, lately, recently, not long ago.*

nuptum, Supine in um fr. nūbo.

nuntĭātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of nuntio.

nuntĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nuntĭ-us] *To carry* or *bring intelligence about; to announce.*—Pass.: **nuntĭ-or**, ātus sum, āri.

nuntĭ-us, tĭi, m. [perhaps contracted fr. nov-ven-tĭus; fr. nŏv-us, "new"; vĕn-ĭo, "to come"] ("A person, *or* thing, newly come"; hence) **1.** *A bearer of news* or *tidings; a messenger, courier,* etc.—**2.** *News* or *tidings; a message.*

nū-tus, tūs, m. [nŭ-o, "to nod"] ("A nodding"; hence) *Command, will.*

ŏb, prep. gov. acc. ("Towards, at"; hence) To indicate object *or* cause: *On account of, for* [akin to ἐπ-ί; Sans. *ap-i*].

1. ŏb-ær-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [ŏb, "upon"; æs, ær-is, "bronze"; hence, "money"] ("Provided with *æs* upon" one; hence) *Involved in debt.*—As Subst.: **ŏbærātus**, i, m. *A debtor.*

2. ŏbærātus, i; see 1. obæratus.

objectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of objicio.

ob-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-jăcio; fr. ob, "before"; jăcio, "to throw"] ("To throw before"; hence) **1.** *To oppose.*—**2.** *To expose.*—Pass.: **ob-jĭcior**, jectus sum, jĭci.

ob-li-viscor, tus sum, visci, 3. v. dep. ("To be melted away" from the mind; hence) With Gen. [§ 133, *a*]: *To forget* [prob. ob, "without force"; root LI *or* LIV, akin to Sans. root LÎ, "to melt"].

ob-sĕcr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-sacr-o; fr. ŏb, "on account of"; sacr-a, "sacrifices"] ("To make an appeal for aid on account of sacrifices" offered; hence) *To beg, entreat, implore, beseech*:—at ch. 20, followed by ne with Subj.

observātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of observo.

ob-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. [ob, "without force"; servo, "to watch," *etc.*] *To watch, observe, mark.*—Pass.: **ob-servor**, servātus sum, servāri.

obses, ĭdis, m. *and* f. [for obsid-s; fr. obsĭd-ĕo, "to stay, *or* remain," any where] ("One staying, *or* remaining," in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain any where as pledges for the faithfulness of another *or* others) *A hostage.*

ob-signo, signāvi, signātum, signāre, 1. v. a. [ŏb, "without force"; signo, "to seal"] *To seal, put a seal upon* a will, *etc.*—Pass.: **ob-signor**, signātus sum, signāri.

obstrictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of obstringo.

ob-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. v. a. [ŏb, "around"; stringo, "to bind"] ("To bind around *or* up"; hence) Morally: *To bind, attach, connect.*—Pass.: **ob-stringor**, strictus sum, stringi.

obtentūrus, a, um, P. fut. of obtineo.

obtĭnendus, a, um, Gerundive of obtineo.

ob-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for ob-tĕnĕo; fr. ŏb, "without force"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold, *or* lay hold of," with the hands; hence) **1.** *To hold* or *occupy.*—**2.** *To acquire, get possession of, obtain.*

occā-sus, sūs, m. [for occad-sus; fr. occĭd-o, "to set," through true root OCCAD] Of the sun, *etc.*: *The setting* or *going down.*

oc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cædo; fr. ŏb, "against"; cædo, "to strike," *etc.*] ("To strike against"; hence, "to strike to the ground"; hence) *To cut down, kill, slay, slaughter,* etc.—Pass.: **oc-cīdor**, cīsus sum, cīdi.

occīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of occīdor.—As Subst.: **occīsi**, orum, m. plur. *The slain*; ch. 26.

occul-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [occŭl-o, "to hide"] *To hide, conceal.*—Pass.: **occul-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

occul-tus, ta, tum, adj. [id.] *Hidden, concealed, secret.*—Adverbial expression: In occulto, *Secretly, in secret.*

occŭpandus, a, um, Gerundive of occupo.

occŭpātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of occŭpo.—**2.** Pa.: *Busy, engaged, occupied.*

oc-cŭp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cap-o; fr. ob, "without force"; CAP, root of căp-ĭo, "to take"] **1.** *To take* or *lay hold of, to seize.*—**2.** *To occupy, hold possession of.*—Pass.: **oc-cŭp-or**, ātus sum, āri.

occurrendus, a, um, Gerundive of occurro;—at ch. 33

supply esse with occurrendum [§§ 158; 144, 1].

oc-curro, curri (rarely occurri), cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [for ob-curro; fr. ŏb, "up *or* towards"; curro, "to run"] ("To run up to"; hence) With Dat.: *To hinder, oppose, prevent.*

ŏcĕănus, i, m. *The ocean* [ὠκεανός].

Ocĕlum, i, n. *Ocelum;* a town of Gallia Transalpīna.

octo, num. adj. indecl. *Eight* [ὀκτώ].

octŏ-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. [for octo-decem; fr. octo, "eight"; decem, "ten"] *Eighteen.*

octŏ-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Eight-tens") *Eighty* [octo, "eight"; ginta = κοντα = "ten"].

ŏc-ŭlus, ŭli, m. ("The seeing thing"; hence) *An eye* [akin to Gr. ὄκ-ος, Sans. *aksh-a;* prob. fr. a lost verb AKSH (= ĪKSH), "to see"].

ŏdi, isse, v. defect. *To hate.*

of-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendĕre, 3. v. a. ("To strike against"; hence) *To mortify, vex, annoy, offend* the feelings, *etc.* [for ob-fendo; fr. ŏb, "against"; obsol. fendo, akin to Sans. root HAN, "to strike"].

offen-sĭo, siōnis, f. [for offend-sio; fr. offend-o, "to offend"] *A giving offence* to; *an offending,* or *displeasing,* of.

of-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for op-făcĭum; fr. (ops) ŏp-is, "aid"; făcĭo, "to perform," *etc.*] ("The performing, *or* rendering, of aid"; hence) 1. *A service* incumbent on one; *an obligation, duty, office,* etc.—2. *An official duty, office,* etc.

omn-ĭno, adv. [omn-is, "all"] 1. *Altogether, wholly.*—2. *In all.*

omnis, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: **a.** Of a class: *Every, all.*—**b.** *The whole of; all.*—2. Plur.: *All.*—As Subst.: **a. omnes**, ĭum, comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all.*—**b. omnĭa**, um, n. plur. *All things, every thing.*

ŏpes, um; see ops.

ŏportet, ŭit, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. (*It*) *is necessary, fit, proper, right* (*it*) *behoves.*

oppĭdum, i, n. *A town.*

op-port-ūnus, ūna, ūnum, adj. [for ob-port-ūnus; fr. ŏb, "over against"; port-us, "a harbour"] ("Belonging to that which is over against the harbour"; hence) *Convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune.* ☞ (Comp.: opportūn-ĭor); Sup.: opportun-issĭmus.

opprĭmendus, a, um, Gerundive of opprimo.

op-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-prĕmo; fr. ŏb, "against"; prĕmo, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) *To crush, overwhelm, overpower.* — Pass.: **op-prĭmor**, pressus sum, prĭmi.

oppugnandus, a, um, Gerundive of oppugno.

op-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for ob-pugno; fr. ŏb, "against"; pugno, "to fight"] *To attack, lay siege to, besiege,* a city, *etc.*

op-s, is (Nom. Sing. does not occur, and the Dat. Sing. is found perhaps only once), f. [probably for ap-s, fr. root AP, whence ap-iscor, "to obtain"] ("The thing obtained"; hence) Mostly plural: *Means* of any kind; *wealth, riches, resources.*

optĭm-e, sup. adv. [optĭm-us, "best"] *In the best way; very* or *exceedingly well.*

optĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *Best; very good* or *favourable.*

1. **ŏpus**, ĕris, n.: 1. *Work, labour.*—2. *A military work, fortification,* etc. [akin to Sans. *apas*].

2. **ŏpus** (only in Nom. and

("To bring *or* put"; hence, with accessory notion of readiness) *To make*, or *get, ready; to prepare*.—Pass.: **păr-or**, ătus sum, ări [probably akin to φέρ-ω].

par-s, tis, f.: **1.**: **a.** *A part, piece, portion, share*, etc. — **b.** With cardinal adjectives pars is sometimes used to point out a fraction consisting of one *part* less than the number of parts into which the whole is divided: —tres partes, (*three parts* out of four; *i.e.*) *three-fourths*; ch. 12.—**2.** *A quarter, side, direction*, etc.

par-vus, va, vum, adj. *Small, little*. ☞ Comp. and Sup. irregular: mĭn-or, "less"; mĭn-ĭmus, "least."

1. **passus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pando.

2. **pas-sus**, sūs, m. [for pad-sus; fr. PAD, root of pando, "to spread out"] ("A spreading out" of the feet in walking; hence) **1.** *A step* or *pace*.—**2.** As a measure of length: *A pace* equal to five Roman feet; see mille.

pătens, ntis: **1.** P. pres. of pateo.—**2.** Pa.: *Open, lying open*, to attack, *etc*.

păt-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ĕre, 2. v. n.: **1.** *To lie, stand*, or *be open*. —**2.** *To stretch out, extend* [akin to Gr. πετ-άννυμι, "to extend"].

pă-ter, tris, m. ("A protector," also, "a nourisher") *A father*, as one who protects, *etc.* [akin to Gr. πα-τήρ, Sans. *pi-tṛi*, fr. root PĂ, "to protect, to nourish"].

pătior, passus sum, păti, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To bear, endure*.—**2.** *To allow, permit, suffer* [akin to παθ, root of πάσχω].

paucus, a, um, adj.: **1.** Sing.: *Small*, whether in size *or* extent. —**2.** Plur.: *Few*.—As Subst.: **a.** **pauci**, ōrum, m. plur. *Few persons, few*.—**b.** **pauca**, ōrum, n. plur. *Few things*.

paul-ătim, adv. [paul-us, "little"] *By little and little; by degrees, gradually*.

paul-o, adv. [adverbial abl. of paul-us, "a little"] *By a little, a little, somewhat*.

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paul-us, "little"] *A little, somewhat*.

păx, pācis, f. [for pac-s; fr. root PAC, *or* PAG, whence păc-iscor, "to bind, to covenant"; pango, "to fasten"] ("The binding, *or* fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace*.

peccandi, Gerund in di fr. pecco.

pecco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To do amiss, commit a fault, transgress, offend, do wrong*.

pĕd-es, ĭtis, m. [for pĕd-i-t-s. fr. pes, pĕd-is, "a foot"; (t) epenthetic; I, root of ĕo, "to go"; ("One that goes on foot"; hence, *A foot-soldier*.—Plur.: *Infantry*.

pĕjor, us; see malus. — As Subst. n.: **pejus**, *A worse thing*; ch. 31 [§ 156, (1)].

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) *To rout, beat, put to flight*. —Pass.: **pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli [akin to Sans. root PAL, "to go"].

pendo, pĕpendi *and* pendi, pensum, pendĕre, 3. v. a. [prob. akin to pend-eo, "to hang"] ("To cause to hang, to suspend"; hence) **1.** *To weigh, weigh out*.—**2.** *To pay*;—see, also, pœna.

pĕr, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** *Through, through the midst of*.—**2.** *All over* or *along*.—**3.** *Through, by, by means of*.

percunctā-tio, tiōnis, f. [percunct(a)-or, "to enquire"] *An enquiring, enquiry*.

per-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [per, "through"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead through"; hence, "to conduct

Acc.), n. indecl. *Need, necessity.* —In connection with some part of sum used as an Adj.: *Needful, necessary*;—at ch. 42, with Abl. sing. neut. of part. perf. pass.: si quid opus esset facto, *if anything was necessary* (or *should require*) *to be done* [§ 119, *a*].

ōrandi, Gerund in di fr. oro.

ōrā-tio, tiōnis, f. [or(a)-o, "to speak"] ("A speaking"; hence) *A speech, oration.*

ord-o, inis, m. [ord-ior, "to weave"] ("A weaving"; hence) **1.** *Arrangement, order.*—**2.** *A line, rank,* of soldiers.

Orgĕtŏrix, igis, m. *Orgetorix;* a noble of the Helvetii who formed a plan for the conquest of Gaul, with the view of obtaining the throne of that country. For this he was ordered to be brought to trial by his countrymen; but before his cause was heard he died, probably by suicide; ch. 4.

ŏriens, ntis, P. pres. of ŏrior: —in orientem solem, *towards the rising sun,* i.e. *the East;* ch. 1.

ŏr-ior, tus sum, iri, 3. *and* 4. v. dep. ("To stir *or* bestir one's self"; hence) **1.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To rise, become visible.*—**2.** *To begin, commence* [prob. akin to ὄρ-νυμι, "to stir up"].

ornā-mentum, menti, n. [orn(a)-o, "to adorn"] ("The adorning thing"; hence) *Ornament, decoration.*

ōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [os, ōr-is, "the mouth"] ("To use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) *To pray, beg, entreat, beseech.*

ortus, a, um, P. perf. of orior.

os-tendo, tendi, tensum, tendĕre, 3. v. a. [for obs-tendo; fr. obs (=ŏb), "before *or* over against"; tendo, "to stretch out"] ("To stretch out *or* spread over against *or* before" one; hence) **1.** *To show, exhibit, display.*—**2.** *To declare, set forth, make known.*

pābŭlā-tio, tiōnis, f. [pabul(a)-or, "to forage"] *A foraging, collecting of fodder.*

pā-bŭlum, bŭli, n. [pa-sco, "to feed"] ("That which effects the feeding"; hence) Of animals: *Food, fodder.*

pācātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of pāco.—**2.** Pa.: *Undisturbed, tranquil, in a state of peace.*

pāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pax, pāc-is, "peace"] *To bring into a state of peace* or *quietness; to tranquillize.*—Pass.: **pāc-or,** ātus sum, āri.

pæne, adv. *Nearly, almost.*

pāgus, i, m.: *A canton;* i.e. **1.** *A district* of the Gauls or Germans. —**2.** *The people of a canton,* etc.: —(hic pagus unus), ch. 12.

pălam, adv. *Openly.*

păl-us, ūdis, f. ("The thing having wet clay *or* mud"; hence) *A swamp, marsh* [hybrid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. πῆλ-ος, "clay"; ūd-us, "wet, moist"].

pando, pandi, pansum *and* passum, pandĕre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go" wide; hence, "to spread out"; hence) **1.** *To open, throw open.*—**2.** P. perf. pass.: Of the hair: *Dishevelled;* ch. 51. Pass.: **pandor,** pansus *and* passus sum, pandi.

par, paris, adj. *Equal;* sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

părātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of păro.—**2.** Pa.: *Ready, prepared.* ☞ Comp.: părāt-ior; Sup.: părāt-issimus.

pār-ĕo, ŭi, itum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To come forth"; hence, "to appear" at a person's command; hence) *To obey.*

păr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a

("To bring *or* put"; hence, with accessory notion of readiness) *To make*, or *get, ready; to prepare.*—Pass.: **păr-or,** ātus sum, āri [probably akin to φέρ-ω].

par-s, tis, f.: **1.**: **a.** *A part, piece, portion, share,* etc. — **b.** With cardinal adjectives pars is sometimes used to point out a fraction consisting of one *part* less than the number of parts into which the whole is divided:—tres partes, (*three parts* out of four; *i.e.*) *three-fourths*; ch. 12.—**2.** *A quarter, side, direction,* etc.

par-vus, va, vum, adj. *Small, little.* ☞ Comp. and Sup. irregular: mĭn-or, "less"; mĭnĭmus, "least."

1. **passus,** a, um, P. perf. pass. of pando.

2. **pas-sus,** sūs, m. [for pad-sus; fr. PAD, root of pando, "to spread out"] ("A spreading out" of the feet in walking; hence) **1.** *A step* or *pace.*—**2.** As a measure of length: *A pace* equal to five Roman feet; see mille.

pătens, ntis: **1.** P. pres. of pateo.—**2.** Pa.: *Open, lying open,* to attack, *etc.*

păt-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n.: **1.** *To lie, stand,* or *be open.*—**2.** *To stretch out, extend* [akin to Gr. πετ-άννυμι, "to extend"].

pă-ter, tris, m. ("A protector," also, "a nourisher") *A father,* as one who protects, *etc.* [akin to Gr. πα-τήρ, Sans. *pi-tṛi*, fr. root PĀ, "to protect, to nourish"].

pătior, passus sum, păti, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To bear. endure.*—**2.** *To allow, permit, suffer* [akin to παθ, root of πάσχω].

paucus, a, um, adj.: **1.** Sing.: *Small,* whether in size *or* extent. —**2.** Plur.: *Few.*—As Subst.: **a. pauci,** ōrum, m. plur. *Few persons, few.*—**b. pauca,** ōrum, n. plur. *Few things.*

paul-ātim, adv. [paul-us, "little"] *By little and little; by degrees, gradually.*

paul-o, adv. [adverbial abl. of paul-us, "a little"] *By a little, a little, somewhat.*

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paul-us, "little"] *A little, somewhat.*

pāx, pācis, f. [for pac-s; fr. root PAC, *or* PAG, whence păciscor, "to bind, to covenant"; pango, "to fasten"] ("The binding, *or* fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace.*

peccandi, Gerund in di fr. pecco.

pecco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To do amiss, commit a fault, transgress, offend, do wrong.*

pĕd-es, ĭtis, m. [for pĕd-i-t-s. fr. pes, pĕd-is, "a foot"; (t) epenthetic; I, root of ĕo, "to go"; ("One that goes on foot"; hence, *A foot-soldier.*—Plur.: *Infantry.*

pĕjor, us; see malus. — As Subst. n.: **pejus,** *A worse thing*; ch. 31 [§ 156, (1)].

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) *To rout, beat, put to flight.* —Pass.: **pellor,** pulsus sum, pelli [akin to Sans. root PAL, "to go"].

pendo, pĕpendi *and* pendi, pensum, pendĕre, 3. v. a. [prob. akin to pend-eo, "to hang"] ("To cause to hang, to suspend"; hence) **1.** *To weigh, weigh out.*—**2.** *To pay;*—see, also, pœna.

pĕr, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** *Through, through the midst of.*—**2.** *All over* or *along.*—**3.** *Through, by, by means of.*

percunctā-tio, tiōnis, f. [percunct(a)-or, "to enquire"] *An enquiring, enquiry.*

per-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [per, "through"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead through"· hence, "to conduct

or bring" a person to a place, *etc.*; hence) Of a ditch, building, *etc.*: *To bring, carry*, etc.

pĕr-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. irreg. [pĕr, "through"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go through"; hence) *To perish, lose one's life, die.*

per-făcĭlis, făcĭle, adj. [pĕr, in "augmentative" force; facilis, "easy"] *Very easy*;—at ch. 8 with Supine in u [§ 141, 6].

perfectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perficio.

perfĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of perfero.

per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [pĕr, "without force"; fĕro, "to bear"] *To bear, submit to, endure.*

per-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-făcĭo; fr. per, "completely"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make completely"; hence) 1. *To accomplish, execute, carry out.* — 2. *To complete.* — Pass.: **per-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

per-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-frango; fr. pĕr, "through"; frango, "to break"] *To break through.*

perfŭg-a, æ, m. [perfŭg-ĭo, "to desert"] *A deserter* to the enemy.

per-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "quite"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] ("To flee quite, *or* thoroughly" somewhither; hence) 1. *To flee for refuge.*—2. *To go over*, or *desert*, to the enemy.

pĕrīcŭl-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [pericul-um, "danger"] *Full of danger, dangerous, perilous.*

pĕrī-cŭlum, cŭli, n. [obsol. pĕrī-or, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence) 1. *A trial, experiment, attempt*:—with Objective Gen.: periculum facere (alicujus), *to make trial* of one, *to try one, put* one *to the test.*—2. *Danger, peril.*

pĕrītissĭmus, a, um; see pĕrītus.

pĕrī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsol. pĕrī-or, "to try"] ("Having tried"; hence) With Gen. [§ 132]: *Acquainted with, skilled in*, etc. ☞ (Comp.: pĕrīt-ĭor); Sup.: pĕrīt-issĭmus.

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, mănēre, 2. v. n. [pĕr, "to the end"; mănĕo, "to stay"] *To stay to the end; to continue, endure, remain*;—at ch. 32, permanere is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].

permissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permitto.

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "through"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let, *or* suffer, to go through"; hence) *To give leave*, or *permission, to; to permit* or *allow*:—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106 (3)]. — Pass.. **per-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

permōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permŏvĕo.

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To influence, affect, move deeply.*—2. *To induce, persuade, prevail upon.* —Pass.: **per-mŏvĕor**, mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

pernĭc-ĭes, ĭēi, f. [for per-nĕc-ĭes; fr. pernĕc-o, "to kill utterly"] ("A killing utterly"; hence) *Destruction, ruin.*

per-paucus, pauca, paucum, adj. [pĕr, "very"; paucus, "little"] 1. Sing.: *Very little.*—2. Plur.: *Very few.*

perpĕtŭ-o, adv. [perpĕtŭ-us, "constant"] *Constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually.*

per-pĕt-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. ("Extending through"; hence) 1. *Constant, perpetual.*—2. *Whole, entire* [pĕr, "through"; root PET, akin to πετ-άννυμι, "to extend"; and to păt-ĕo, "to lie open"].

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. v. a. [per, "through"; rumpo, "to break"] *To break*, or *burst, through.*

persĕquens, ntis, P. pres. of persequor.

per-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [per, in "augmentative" force; sĕquor, "to follow"] *To follow perseveringly, to continue to follow.*

persĕquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of persĕquor.

persĕvēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [persĕvēr-us, "very strict"] ("To strictly abide by, *or* adhere to," a thing; hence) *To persist, persevere.*

per-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, solvĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; solvo, "to pay"] ("To pay thoroughly"; hence) Of punishment: *To pay;* see pœna.

perspectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perspĭcio.

per-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-spĕcio; fr. per, "thoroughly"; spĕcio, "to see"] ("To see thoroughly"; hence) *To ascertain, learn.*—Pass.: **per-spĭcior,** spectus sum, spĭci.

per-suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre, 2. v. a. [per, "thoroughly"; suadeo, "to advise"] ("To advise thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To convince, persuade, induce.*—**2.** With Dat. of person and Acc. of neut. pron.: *To convince*, or *persuade*, a person *of* or *about a* thing; ch. 2.—Pass.: **per-suādĕor,** suāsus sum, suādēri.

persuāsūrus, a, um, P. fut. of persuadeo.

persuāsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of persuādĕo.

per-terrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, terrēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; terrĕo, "to frighten"] *To frighten thoroughly; to strike with terror, terrify greatly.*—Pass.: **per-terrĕor,** terrĭtus sum, terrēri.

perterrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perterrĕo.

pertĭnāc-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [pertĭnax pertĭnāc-is, "obstinate"] ("The quality of the *pertinax*"; hence, *Obstinacy, pertinacity.*

per-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. n. [for per-tĕnĕo; fr pĕr, "thoroughly"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To reach*, or *extend*, to a place.—**2.** *To belong, relate* or *have reference to.*

per-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, 1. v. a. [pĕr, "utterly"; turbo, "to disturb"] **1.** *To disturb utterly, to throw into great confusion.*—**2.** *To discompose, embarrass.*—Pass.: **perturbor,** turbātus sum, turbāri.

per-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [pĕr, "quite"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come quite" to a place, *etc.*; hence) *To reach* or *arrive; to come up*, etc.; at ch. 12 with ad.

pes, **pĕd-is,** m. ("The going thing"; hence) *A foot*, whether of persons, *etc.*, or as a measure: pedem referre, (*to carry back the foot*, i.e.) *to retire, retreat;* ch. 25 [akin to πούς, ποδ-ός; and to Sans. *pad*, fr. root PAD, "to go"].

pĕtens, ntis, P. pres. of peto.

pĕt-o, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. v. a. ("To fly" towards; hence) *To seek*, i.e. *to ask, beg, solicit, entreat* [akin to Sans. root PAT, "to fly"].

phălanx, ngis, f. *A phalanx* [φάλαγξ].

pī-lum, li, n. ("The grinding, *or* pounding, thing"; hence, "a pestle" of a mortar; hence) *A heavy javelin* used by the Roman infantry [akin to Sans. root PISH, "to grind *or* pound"].

Pis-o, ōnis, m. [pis-o = pins-o, "to pound *or* bray" in a mortar]

("The Pounder, The Mortar") *Piso;* a Roman cognomen in the Gens Calpurnia: 1. Lucius Piso, a lieutenant-general of Cassius, slain by the Helvetii of the Pagus Tigurinus. — 2. Lucius Piso, grandson of no. 1. and father-in-law of Cæsar.—3. Marcus Piso, consul with M. Messala.

plăc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be pleasing* or *agreeable; to please.*—2. Impers.: With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: Placŭit, *It pleased,* or *seemed good to; it was resolved* or *determined by* [perhaps akin to Sans. root PRI, "to please," also "to love"; whence Gr. φιλ έω].

plān-ĭtĭes, ĭtĭēi, f. [plān-us, "flat"] ("A being flat"; hence) *A flat* or *even surface; a plain.*

plēb-s, is, f. *The multitude* or *mass; the populace* [akin to Gr. πλῆθ-ος, "a multitude"].

plērumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of plērusque, "the greater part of"] *For the most part, generally.*

plūrĭm-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of plurim-us] *Most.*

plū-rĭmus, rĭma, rĭmum, sup. adj. [PLE, root of plĕ-o, "to fill"; (i) connecting vowel; sĭmus, superl. suffix := ple-i-sĭmus; changed as follows: plei-sĭmus, plī-sĭmus, ploi-sĭmus, ploi-rŭmus, plū-rĭmus] ("Most, or very, full"; hence) 1. Sing.: *Very much.* — 2. Plur.: *Very many, most numerous.*

1. **plūs,** plūris (Plur. plūres, plūra), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. ple-or; PLE, root of plĕ-o, "to fill"; comparative suffix "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) *More;*—at ch. 20, in neut. with Gen. of "thing (doloris) measured" [§ 131].

2. **plus,** comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. plus] *More.*

pœna, æ, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence) *Compensation, expiation, satisfaction:*— pœnas dăre, pendĕre, persolvĕre, *etc.,* (to *give,* or *pay, satisfaction,* i.e.) *to undergo punishment, pay the penalty,* etc.;—pœnas repetere, (*to re-seek satisfaction,* i.e.) *to inflict punishment* [ποινή, akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

pol-lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus sum, lĭcēri, 2. v. dep. [for pot-lĭc-ĕor; fr. inseparable prefix pŏt, "much"; lĭcĕor, "to bid" at an auction] ("To bid much or largely"; hence) *To hold forth,* or *promise,* a thing.

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, P. perf. of pollĭcĕor.

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posĭno (*i.e.* po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; sĭno, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root POS] 1. *To put, place,* or *set.*—2. Of a camp: *To pitch.* —3. *To appoint, assign.*

pon-s, tis, m. ("A road" as "that which serves for going" over water, *etc.*; hence) *A bridge* [akin to Sans. *pathin* for *panthan,* "a road"; fr. root PATH(=PAD), "to go"].

pŏposci, perf. ind. of posco.

pŏpŭlā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [popul-(a)-or, "to lay waste"] *A laying waste, a ravaging, ravage.*

pŏpŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [pŏpŭl-us, "a people"] ("To spread, or pour, people" over a country; hence) *To lay waste, ravage, devastate.*

pŏ-pŭl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) *The people* [probably for pol-pol-us; fr. πολ-ύς ("many"), reduplicated].

portātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of porto.

por-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. *To carry, convey* [prob. akin to φέρ-ω].

portor-ĭum, ĭi, n. [obsol.

portor=portĭtor, "a carrier"] ("A thing pertaining to a carrier"; hence) *A toll*, or *impost*, paid on goods carried through a country.

posco, pŏposci, no sup., poscĕre, 3. v. a. *To require, demand.*

pŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pono.

posses-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for possed-sĭo; fr. possĭdĕo, to "possess," through true root POSSED] ("A possessing"; hence) *A possession, occupation.*

pos-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdĕre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sĕdĕo; fr. pŏt (inseparable prefix), "much"; sĕdĕo, "to sit"] ("To sit much" in a place, *etc.*; hence) **1.** *To have and hold; to be master of; to own* or *possess.*—**2.** *To take*, or *hold, possession of.*

possum, pŏtŭi, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pŏtis, "able"; sum, "to be"] *To be able*, or *powerful; to have power* to do, *etc.*, something; (*I, you, he*, etc.) *can*, etc.

post, adv. *and* prep. [perhaps contracted from pŏne ("behind") est, "it is"] **1.** Adv.: Of time: *Afterwards, after, later*, etc.—**2.** Prep. gov. Acc.: **a.** Of place: *After, behind.*—**b.** Of time: *After, subsequent to.*

post-ĕa, adv. [probably for post-eam; *i.e.* post, "after"; ĕam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this," "that"] *After this* or *that; afterwards.* — In combination with quam, or as one word; *After that.*

postĕā-quam; see postea.

post-ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [post] *Coming after, following, next.*

post-quam (also written as two words, post quam), conj. [post, "after"; quam, "that"] *After that, when, as soon as.*

postr-ī-dĭe, adv. [contr. fr. postĕr-ī-dĭe; *i.e.* postĕr-o dĭe; the respective ablatives of postĕrus, "following"; dĭes, "day"; with (i) connecting vowel] *On the day after, on the following day, on the morrow*;—at ch. 23, with following Gen. The adverbs postridie, pridie, tum, tunc, are sometimes followed by a Gen.: postridie and pridie are also followed by an acc., usually that of the name of the Roman divisions of a month, or of festivals.

postŭlandi, Gerund in di fr. postulo.

1. **postŭlā-tum**, ti, n. [postul(a)-o] Mostly plur.: *A thing demanded; a demand.*

2. **postŭlātum**, Sup. in um fr. postulo; ch. 31.

postŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [usually considered akin to posco] *To ask, demand, request, require, desire.*

pŏtens, ntis, (part. pres. of possum; but found only as) adj. *Mighty, powerful, strong, potent*, etc. ☞ (Comp.: pŏtentĭor); Sup.: potent-issĭmus.

pŏtent-ātus, ātūs, m. [pŏtens, pŏtent-is, "powerful"] ("The condition of the *potens*"; hence) *Political power, dominion, rule, command.*

pŏtent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [id.] ("A being *potens*"; hence) **1.** *Might, force, power.*—**2.** *Authority, sway, influence.*

pŏtentissĭmus, a, um; see potens.

pŏtes-tas, tātis, f. [for pŏtent-tas; fr. pŏtens, pŏtent-is, "powerful"] ("The quality of the *potens*"; hence) **1.** *Power.* —**2.** *A possibility, opportunity*:—potestatem sui facere, *to give*, or *present, an opportunity* (*of himself*, i.e.) *of fighting with him*; ch. 40.

pŏt-ĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. v. dep. [pŏt-is, "powerful"] ("To

become powerful over"; hence) *To become master of; to obtain, get possession of;* at ch. 8 with Gen. [§ 133]; and at chapters 2, 26, with Abl. [§ 119, *a*, (1)].

pŏtĭtus, a, um, P. perf. of potior.

pŏtĭ-us, comp. adv. [adverbial neuter of poti-or, "preferable"] *Preferably, rather, more:*—potius quam, *rather than.*

præ, prep. gov. abl. [akin to pro, "before"] ("Before"; hence) *In comparison of, compared with;*—at ch. 32 supply fortunā with præ reliquorum.

præcăvendus, a, um, Gerundive of præcaveo;—at ch. 38 supply esse with præcavendum sibi [§§ 158; 144, 1. *a*].

præ-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, căvēre, 2. v. n. [præ, "before," "beforehand"; căvĕo, "to take heed"] *To take heed beforehand; to beware, be on one's guard.*

præ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go before, *or* precede," a person; hence) *To surpass, excel.*

præceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præcipio.

præ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. [for præ-căpĭo; fr. præ, "beforehand"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take beforehand"; "to give rules, *or* precepts, about" a thing; hence) **1.** *To enjoin, direct, order, bid, command.*—**2.** Impers. Pass.: Præceptum erat, *It had been enjoined* or *commanded.*—Pass.: **præ-cĭpĭor**, ceptus sum, cĭpi.

præcĭpŭ-e, adv. [præcipuus, "especial"] *Especially.*

præ-dīco, dīcāvi, dīcātum, dīcāre, 1. v. a. [præ, "publicly"; dīco, "to proclaim"] *To proclaim publicly; to declare, publish, announce.*

præfec-tus, ti, m. [for præfac-tus; fr. præficio, "to set before," through true root PRÆ-FAC] ("One set before *or* over" some persons *or* things; hence) *A prefect, commander.*

præ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for præ-făcĭo, fr. præ, "before"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make before"; hence) *To set,* or *place, over; to appoint to the command of.*

præmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præmitto.

præ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; mitto, "to send"] *To send before* or *forwards; to send in advance.*—Pass.: **præ-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

præ-m-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for præ-ĕm-ĭum; fr. præ, "before"; ĕm-o, "to take"] ("A taking before *or* above" others; hence, "profit, advantage"; hence) *Reward, recompense.*

præ-opto, optāvi, optātum, optāre, 1. v. a. præ, "beyond *or* more than"; opto, "to wish"] *To wish for,* or *choose, the rather; to prefer.*

præ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put before"; hence) *To set over* as commander, *etc.*—Pass.: **præ-pōnor**, pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

præ-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; scrībo, "to write"] ("To write before *or* in front"; hence) *To order, appoint, direct, prescribe.*

præscrip-tum, ti, n. [for præscrib-tum; fr. præscribo, "to order"] ("That which is ordered"; hence) *An order, command.*

præ-s-ens, entis (abl. sing. usually præsente of persons, præsenti of things), adj. [præ, "before"; s-um, "to be"] ("That is before" one; hence) *Present.*

præsent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [præsens, præsent-is, "present"] *A being present, presence.* — Phrase: In præsentiā, *For the present, at present*; ch. 15.

præ-ser-tim, adv. [præ, "before"; sĕr-o, "to arrange"] ("By an arranging before"; hence) *Especially, particularly.*

præsĭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [præsĭd-ĕo, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence) 1. *Protection, defence.*—2. *A protecting force, garrison*, etc.

præ-sto, stĭti, stĭtum, stāre, 1. v. n. *and* a. [præ, "before"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand before *or* in front"; hence) 1. Neut.: With Dat.: *To be superior to; to surpass, excel.*—2. Act.: *To give, supply, furnish.*

præ-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [præ, "before"; sum, "to be"] ("To be before" a thing *or* person; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (4); § 107, *b*]: 1. *To be set over; to have the charge*, or *command, of.* —2. *To have the charge of, to preside over.*

præ-ter, prep. gov. acc. [præ, "before"; demonstrative suffix ter] 1. *Past, beyond.*—2. *Besides, in addition to.*—3. *Except.*

præter-ĕā, adv. [for præter-eam; fr. præter, "beyond"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this"] ("Beyond this"; hence) *Besides, moreover, further.*

prætĕrĭ-tus, ta, tum, adj. [prætĕrĕo, "to go by," through true root PRÆTERI] ("Gone by"; hence) In time: *Past.*—As Subst.: **præterĭta**, ōrum, n. plur. *Things past, the past.*

præ-tor, tōris, m. [contracted fr. præĭ-tor; fr. præĕo, "to go before," through true root PRÆI] ("One who goes before"; hence, "a leader, chief"; hence) *A prætor*; a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice. At the end of his year of office he was usually sent to some province as its governor.

prætōr-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [prætor, prætōr-is, "a commander, general"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a prætor; prætorian*: — prætoria cohors, *a prætorian cohort*, i.e. the cohort attached to a general as his body-guard.

prĕces, um; see prex.

prĕ-hendo, hendi, hensum, hendĕre, 3. v. a. *To lay hold of firmly; to seize, grasp.* — Pass.: **pre-hendor**, hensus sum, hendi [for præ-hendo; fr. præ, in "augmentative" force; obsol. hendo, "to lay hold of"; akin to χανδ-άνω, "to hold"].

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, prĕmĕre, 3. v. a. ("To press *or* squeeze"; hence) 1. In war, *etc.*: *To press hard* or *close.*—2. *To vex, harass, beset* with difficulties, *etc.*—Pass.: **prĕmor**, pressus sum, prĕmi.

prendo, prendi, prensum, prendĕre, 3. v. a. A contracted form of prehendo; see prehendo.

prĕ-tĭum, tĭi, n. ("That which buys"; hence, "money"; hence) *Price, cost* [akin to πρί-ασθαι, "to buy"].

prex, prĕc-is (Nom. and Gen. Sing. obsol.; mostly in plur.), f. [for prec-s; fr. prĕc-or, "to ask"] ("The asking thing"; hence) *A prayer, request, entreaty, petition.*

prī-dĭe, adv. [for præ-dĭe; fr. præ, "before"; die, abl. sing. of dĭēs, "day"] *On the day before*: —at ch. 47 with Gen.; see postridie.

prīm-o, **prīm-um**, adv. [prīm-us, "first"] *At first, in the first place*:—quam primum, *as soon as possible.*

prīm-um; see prīmo.

pri-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. [for præ-mus; fr. præ, "before" with superlative suffix mus] ("That is most before, foremost";

hence) 1. *First, the first.*—2. Of time: (" First, earliest"; hence) *When a thing is first or earliest;* i.e. *the first part, commencement, beginning,* etc., *of* a thing:—primâ luce, *at day-break* or *dawn.* — 3. In order, rank, *etc.*: *The first, principal,* etc.: Phrase: In primis, *Principally, especially.*

1. **prin-cep-s,** cĭp-is, adj. [for prim-cap-s; fr. prim-us, "first"; cap-io, "to take"] ("Taking the first" place *or* "taken first"; hence) 1. *First,* whether in order *or* time.—2. Of rank, *etc.*: *The first, principal, chief.*— As Subst.: **princeps,** ĭpis, m. *A chieftain; a chief person, leading man.*

2. **princeps,** ĭpis; see 1. princeps.

princĭp-ātus, ātūs, m. [princeps, princĭp-is, "a chief"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *princeps*"; hence) 1. *The first or chief place; the pre-eminence.*—2. *Chief authority, chieftainship, the chief* or *first rank.*

pris-tĭnus, tĭna, tĭnum, adj. [obsol. pris, "before"] 1. *Former.* —2. *Old, ancient.*

prĭus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of prior, "before"] *Before, sooner*:—prius quam (or, as one word, priusquam), *sooner than, before that.*

priusquam; see prius.

privā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [priv(a)-o, "to make *privus*," i.e. "single"] ("Made single" from others; hence, "of, *or* belonging to, an individual person"; hence) *Private.*

prŏ, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *Before, in front of.*—2. *For, in behalf of, in favour of.*—3. *For, in the place of, instead of;* esp. in connection with the title of any officer to denote his substitute; *e.g.* pro prætore, ch. 21.—4. *In proportion to, in comparison with.*—5. *In accordance with, conformably to.*—6. *As, just as, for.*

prŏb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prŏb-us, "good"] ("To represent as *probus*"; hence) *To prove, demonstrate.*

pro-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forward"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go forwards, advance.*

prŏcessi, perf. ind. of procedo.

Procillus, i, m. *Procillus* (*Caius Valerius*); see Caburus.

pro-curro, cŭcurri *and* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forwards"; curro, "to run"] *To run forwards, advance with a run* or *rapidly.*

prŏ-d-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [pro, "forth *or* forwards"; d, epenthetic; eo, "to go"] *To go,* or *come, forth* or *forwards; to advance.*

prodĕundus, a, um, Gerundive of prodeo.

prŏ-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forth *or* forwards"; do, "to put"] ("To put forth"; hence) *To hand down, transmit.*

prŏ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forward"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead forwards* or *forth.*

prœlĭum, ĭi, n. *A battle, engagement:*—prœlium committere, *to engage in battle.*

prŏfĕcisse, perf. inf. of proficio.

prŏfec-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for prŏfac-tio; fr. prŏficiscor, "to set out," through true root PROFAC] *A setting out, departure.*

prŏfectus, a, um, P. perf. of prŏficiscor.

prŏ-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for prŏ-făcio; fr. pro, "forward"; făcio, "to make"] ("To make a thing to go forward or in advance"; hence) *To effect*

bring about, accomplish.—Pass.: **prō-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

prŏfĭciscendum, Gerund in dum fr. proficiscor.

prŏ-fic-iscor, fectus sum, fĭcisci, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [pro, "forwards"; făc-ĭo, "to make"] ("To begin to make one's self to be forward"; hence) *To set out, go, proceed*, etc.

prŏ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forth"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] *To flee forth, run away, escape.*

prŏ-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for pro-gradior; from pro, "forth *or* forward"; gradior, "to step *or* go"] *To step*, or *go, forth* or *forward; to advance, proceed.*

prōgressus, a, um, P. perf. of prŏgrĕdĭor.

prŏ-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. v. a. [for prŏ-hăbĕo; fr. prŏ, "before"; hăbĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold before one *or* in front"; hence) *To hold* or *keep back, ward off, hinder, restrain, prevent*, etc.—Pass.: **prŏ-hĭbĕor**, hĭbĭtus sum, hĭbēri.

prŏhĭbĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of prohibeo.

prŏ-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for prŏ-jăcĭo; fr. prŏ, "forwards"; jăcĭo, "to cast"] *To throw* or *cast forwards*: projicere se ad pedes, *to throw themselves down at the feet* of some one.

prŏ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [prŏ, "forwards"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] Of a camp: *To move forwards* or *onwards; to advance.*

prŏpe, adv. *and* prep. [adverbial neut. of obsol. adj. propis, "near"] 1. Adv.: *near.*—Comp.: prŏp-ĭus, *Nearer;* at ch. 46 folld. by Acc.—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Near.* ☞ (for no. 1.) Comp.: prop-ius; (Sup.: proxime = prop-sime).

prō-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive forwards* or *before one's-self.*

prŏpinqua, æ; see 1. propinquus, no. 2. b.

1. **prŏp-inqu-us**, a, um, adj. [for prŏp-hinc-us; fr. prŏp-e; hinc, "from this place"] ("Being near, *or* not far, from this place"; hence) 1. *Near, neighbouring, nigh at hand, close.*—2. Of relationship: *Near, related, kindred:*—As Subst.: a. **prŏpinquus**, i, m. *A relation, relative, kinsman.*—b. **prŏpinqua**, æ, f. *A female relation*, etc.

2. **prŏpinquus**, i; see 1. propinquus, no. 2. a.

prŏpĭus; see prope.

prŏ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "before *or* forth"; pōno, "to put"] 1. ("To put, *or* set, before" one; hence) *To mention, state, declare.*—2. ("To put forth"; hence) Of statement, *etc.*: *To set forth, point out.*

prop-ter, prep. gov. acc. [obsolete adj. prŏp-is, "near"] ("Near, hard by, close to"; hence) *On account*, or *by reason, of; because of.*

propter-ea, adv. [for propter-eam; fr. propter; eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this *or* that"] ("On account of this *or* that"; hence) *On this*, or *that, account; therefore:*—propterea quod, *because that, inasmuch as.*

prōpul-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [propello, "to drive forwards," through true root PROPUL] ("To drive thoroughly forwards"; hence) *To repel, drive back, ward off.*

prospĭcĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of prospicio.

pro-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for pro-specio; fr. pro, "before"; specio, "to

see"] ("To see" something "before" one; hence) *To look out for; to make provision* or *provide for.*

Prōvincia, æ, f. ("A province"; hence, as applied to Gaul) *The* Roman *province* of Gaul; called in later times Gallia Braccata, and Gallia Narbōnensis.

proxim-e, sup. adv. [proxim-us] 1. *Nearest, very near.*—2. *Very recently, shortly before.*

proximus, a, um, sup. adj. [=proc-sĭmus, for prop-sĭmus; fr. obsol. prŏp-is, "near"; superlative suffix simus] 1. Of place: *Nearest, next; very near* or *close*: with Dat. at ch. 6; with Acc. at ch. 54.—2. Of time: *The next*, whether before or after; *the following; the last.*

public-e, adv. [public-us, "public"] *Publicly; on behalf of the state.*

publ-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pŏpŭl-icus; fr. popul-us, "the people"] *Pertaining to the people; public* (as opposed to "private").

Publius, ii, m. *Publius*; a Roman name.

pŭd-or, ōris, m. [pud-eo, "to be ashamed"] ("A being ashamed"; hence) *Shame, a sense of shame.*

pŭ-er, ĕri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) *A boy, lad* [prob. akin to Sans. root PUSH, "to nourish"; and to πόϊρ, the Spartan form of παῖς].

pug-na, næ, f. [root PUG, whence pu(n)g-o, "to puncture or stab"] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight* hand to hand; *a battle, engagements.*

pugnandi, Gerund in di fr. pugno.

pugnātum est; see pugno.

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] 1. *To fight.*—2. *Impers. Pass.*: Pugnātum est, *The battle was fought* or *waged.*

pulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pello.

purgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of purgo.

pur-go, gāvi, gātum, gāre, 1. v. a. [pur-us, "clean"] ("To clean *or* cleanse"; hence) *To clear*, or *free*, from a fault, *etc.*; *to exculpate.*—Pass.: **pur-gor**, gātus sum, gāri.

pŭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pŭt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean *or* clear"; hence, "to clear up, *or* settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, suppose.*

Pȳrēn-æus, æa, æum, adj. [Pyren-e, "Pyrene"; a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name] ("Of, *or* belonging to, Pyrēnē"; hence) *Pyrenæan.*

Q., abbreviation for Quintus; see 2. Quintus.

quā, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of qui] Of place: *At*, or *in, which place; where.*

quadr-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Four tens"; *i.e.*) *Forty* [contr. fr. quăttŭor-a-ginta; fr. quăttŭor; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κοντα="ten"].

quadr-i-n-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [changed fr. quatuor-i-n-cent-i; fr. quatuor, "four"; (i) connecting vowel; (n) epenthetic; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Four hundred.*

quærendo, Gerund in do fr. quæro.

quærendus, a, um, Gerundive of quæro;—at ch. 40 supply esse with quærendum.

quæro, quæsivi *or* quæsii, quæsitum, quærĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seek.*—2. *To ask, enquire.*

quæsii, perf. ind. of quæro.

quæs-tor, tōris, m. [quæro,

through root QUÆS] ("A seeker") *A quæstor;* a Roman magistrate.

quā-lis, le, adj. [§ 149] *Of what sort* or *kind* [akin to Sans. *ka-s*, "who"].

quam, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of quis] 1. *In what manner, as, how, how much, as much as.*—Particular uses: a. After comp. words: *Than;* see prius.—b. With superl.: *As much* (or *little*) *as possible.*—2. After designations of time: *That.*

quam-dĭu, adv. [quam, "as"; dĭu, "for a long time"] *For as long a time as, as long as.*

quam-ob-rem, adv. [quam, acc. sing. fem. of qui, (relatively) "who, which"; (interrogatively) "what"; ŏb, "on account of"; res, "a thing"] ("On account of what thing"; hence) 1. Relatively: ("On account of which thing"; hence) *From which cause* or *reason; wherefore.* — 2. Interrogatively: ("On account of what thing"; hence) *Wherefore, why.*

qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj. *How great, how much;*—in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131], ch. 40 [akin to Sans. *ka-s*, "who"].

quā-re, adv. [abl. sing. of qui and res respectively; see quamobrem] 1. *For which cause* or *reason; wherefore.*—2. *From what cause; why, wherefore.*

quar-tus, ta, tum, num. adj. [contr. fr. quatuor-tus, fr. quatuor, "four"] ("Provided with four"; hence) *Fourth.*

quătŭor, num. adj. indecl. *Four* [akin to τέσσαρ-ες, τέτταρ-ες; also to Sans. *chatur* (for *chatvar*)].

quătŭor-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. [for quatuor-decem; fr. quatuor, "four"; decem, "ten"] *Fourteen.*

que, enclitic conj. *And:*—que . . . que, *both . . . and* [akin to τέ].

quem-ad-modum (or separately quem ad modum), adv. [ad, "after *or* according to"; with the acc. sing. of qui, "who, which"; mŏdus, "manner"] *After what manner; how; as.*

quenquam = quemquam, acc. sing. masc. of quisquam.

quĕror, questus sum, quĕri, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To complain.*—2. *To complain of* [root QUES or QUER, akin to Sans. root ÇVAS, "to sigh"].

questus, a, um, P. perf. of quĕror.

qui, quæ, quod, pron.: 1. Relative: a. *Who, which, what, that.*—b. At the beginning of a clause instead of a conj. and demonstr. pron.: *And this,* etc.—c. With Subj.: (a) To point out a purpose, *etc.*: *For the purpose of; that; in order to* or *that; to.*—(b) In a restrictive force: *As far as.*—d. With ellipse of demonstrative pron.: *He,* or *she, who; that which.*—e. Quo, abl. sing. neut. with comparatives: *By how much:* . . . quo . . . hoc (*or* eo), *by how much . . . by so much; the . . . the.*—f. For idem qui, see idem.—2. Interrogative: In indirect clauses: *What, what sort of.*—3. Indefinite: *Any.*

quibuscum = cum quibus.

quicquam; see quisquam.

quicquid; see quisquis.

qui-cumque, quæ-cumque, quod-cumque, pron. rel. [qui; suffix cumque] *Whoever, whatever; whosoever, whatsoever.*

1. **quid**; see 1. and 2. quis.

2. **quid**, adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. quis] *For what purpose,* etc.; *wherefore, why.*

qui-dam, quæ-dam, quod-dam (and as Subst. quiddam), pron. indef. [qui, indefinite;

suffix dam] *Particular, certain; some* indefinite person *or* thing. —As Subst.: **a.** Masc.: (a) Sing.: *A certain person.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain persons; some persons* or *other; some.*—**b.** Neut.: (a) Sing.: *A certain thing.*—(b) Plur.: *Certain things.*

quĭdem, adv.: **1.** *Indeed*:—ne quĭdem, *not even.*—**2.** *At least, certainly, forsooth.*

quī-n, conj. [for qui-ne; fr. quī, abl. of relative pron. qui, "who, which"; ne=non] ("By which not") With Subj. [§ 152, I, (2)] **1.** *That not, but that.*—**2.** After words expressing doubt or ignorance: *That; that not, but that.*

quin-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. [for quinqu-decem; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; decem, "ten"] *Fifteen.*

quin-etiam, conj. [or, as two words; quin, "but indeed"; etiam, "too"] *But indeed too; yea too, moreover.*

quin-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for quinqu-cent-i; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; cen*t*um, "a hundred"] *Five hundred.*

quī-ni, næ, na, num. distrib. adj. [for quinqu-e-ni; fr. quinqu-e, "five"] ("Five each"; hence) *Five.*

quinqu-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Five tens"; hence) *Fifty* [for quinque-a-ginta; fr. quinque, "five"; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κοντα="ten"].

quinque, num. adj. indecl. *Five* [akin to Gr. πέντε, Sans. *pañchan*].

1. **quin-tus**, ta, tum, num. adj. [for quinqu-tus; fr. quinqu-e, "five"] ("Provided with five"; hence) *Fifth.*

2. **Quintus**, i, m. [quintus, "fifth"] *Quintus;* a Roman name.

quīque=qui que.

1. **quis**, quæ, quid, pron. interrog.: **1.** In direct questions: *What?* i.e. *what sort of* a person *or* thing.—**2.** In indirect clauses: *Who* or *what;* i.e. *what person* or *thing.*—As Subst.: **a. quis**, *What person, who.*—**b.** n. **quid**, *What thing, what;*—at ch. 21 with Gen. [τίς].

2. **quis**, quid, pron. indef. *Anyone, anybody, anything; someone, somebody, something:*—ne quis, *that no one* [τις].

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quicquam *or* quid-quam, pron. indef. [quis, "any one"; suffix quam] *Any, any whatever.*—As Subst.: **a.** Masc.: *Any one, any body:*—nec quisquam, *and that no one* or *nobody.*—**b.** Neut.: *Any thing.*

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. indef. [quis, "any"; suffix que] **1.** *Each, every, any.*—**2.** With Superlatives to express universality: *Every most . . ., all the most . . .*

quis-quis, no fem., quic-quid, quid-quid or quod-quod, pron. indef. *Whatever, whatsoever.*—As Subst.: **a. quis-quis**, m. *Whoever, whosoever.*—**b. quic-quid**, n. *Whatever*, or *whatsoever*, thing.

1. **quo**, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who"] ("To what place"; hence) **1.** *Whither, where.*—**2.** *To the end that, in order that, so that, that.*

2. **quo**; see **qui**, no. 1. d.

quŏd, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of qui] **1.** *In that, because that, inasmuch as.*—**2.** *That.*—3. *If so be that, as respects that, with respect to.*—**4.** With other conjunctions: *But*;—quod si, *but if.*

quŏn-iam, adv. [for quom-jam; fr. quom=quum, "since"; jam, "now"] [§ 152, II, (1)] *Since now, seeing then, because, whereas.*

quō-mĭnus, conj. [1. quo,

no. 2; minus, no. 2] With Subj. after verbs of hindering, preventing, *etc.*: *That . . . not; from* doing, *etc.*

quŏque, conj. *Also, too*:—placed after the word to be emphasized.

quŏt-annis, adv. (also, as two words, quot annis) [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every, all"; annis, Abl. Plur. of annus, "a year," as Abl. of time] *Every year, each year, yearly*.

quŏtīdī-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [quŏtīdī-e, "daily"] 1. *Daily, every day*.—2. *Ordinary, usual, common*.

quŏt-ī-dīe, adv. [quot, "as many"; of time, "each, every"; (ī) connecting vowel; dīe, abl. of dies, "day"] *On each* or *every day; daily*.

quŏt-ies, adv. [quot, "how many"] *How many times, how often*.

quum (old form quom), relative adv. and causal conj. [for quom=quem, fr. qui, "who"] 1. Relative Adv.: ("To the time which"; hence) *When*.—2. Causal Conj.: ("To the end that or which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as* [§ 152, I, (3)].

rād-ix, īcis, f. ("The increasing, or growing, thing"; hence, "the root" of a tree, plant, *etc.*; hence) Mostly plur.: *The lower part* of a thing; *the foot, bottom*, etc., of a mountain, *etc.*; ch. 38. [akin to ῥίζα=ῥίδ-σα; also to Sans. root VṚIDH, "to increase or grow"].

răp-īna, īnæ, f. [rap-io, "to plunder"] *Plunder, pillage, rapine*.

ră-tio, tiōnis, f. [rĕor, "to reckon," through root RA] ("A reckoning"; hence) 1. *A calculation, estimate*.—2. *Condition, terms, way*, etc.—3. *Reason*.—4. *Account, design, purpose*.

rătis, is, fem. *A raft, float*.

Raurăci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Rauraci;* a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of the modern Basle.

rĕcens, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent*.

rĕceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of recipio.

rĕcipiendus, a, um, Gerundive of recipio.

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for re-căpio; fr. rĕ, căpio, "to take"] 1. [re, "back"] **a.** *To take*, or *get, back; to recover*, etc.—**b.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To draw back* or *withdraw; to betake one's self*.—2. [rĕ, "without force"] **a.** *To recede*.—**b.** *To admit*.

rĕcūsātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of recuso; at ch. 31 supply esse with recusaturos; and at ch. 44, supply esse with recusaturum [§ 158].

rĕ-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for re-caus-o; fr. re, "against"; caus-a, "a cause"] ("To assign a cause against"; hence) *To decline, refuse, shrink from*;—at ch. 44, recusare occurs without nearer Object.

redditūrus, a, um, P. fut. of reddo.

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [red (=rĕ with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; do, "to give"] *To give back, return, restore*.

rĕdemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of redimo.

rĕd-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [red (see reddo), "back"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go* or *come back; to return*.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕd-ăgo; fr. red (see reddo), "without force"; ăgo, "to lead"] ("To lead" into a

particular state; hence) *To bring*, or *reduce*, into a certain state, *etc.*

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, ĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for red-ĕmo, red (see reddo), in "intensive" force; ĕmo, "to buy"] ("To buy up"; hence) 1. *To take by contract, to farm.*—2. *To obtain, procure*, etc.—Pass. **rĕd-ĭmor**, emptus sum, ĭmi.

rĕd-intĕgro, integrāvi, intĕgrātum, ĭntĕgrāre, 1. v. a. [red (see reddo), "again"; intĕgro, "to make whole"] ("To make whole again"; hence) *To restore, renew.*

rĕdĭ-tio, tĭōnis, f. [rĕdĕo, "to return"; through true root REDI] *A returning, return;* at ch. 5 followed by domum, the acc. of the place "whither" [§ 101].

rĕ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead*, or *conduct, back.*—Pass.: **rĕ-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

rĕductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of reduco.

rĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rĕ, "back"; fĕro; see fĕro] 1. *To bring*, or *carry, back* or *backwards*:—pedem referre, (*to carry the foot backwards;* i.e.) *to retire, retreat;* ch. 25.—2. *To give back, return, repay*:—gratiam referre; see gratia.—3. *To relate, mention.*—Pass.: **rĕ-fĕror**, lātus sum, ferri.

rĕg-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [rĕg-o, "to direct"] ("A directing"; hence, "a direction"; hence) *A tract, territory, region.*

reg-num, ni, n. [rĕgo, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence) 1. *Sovereignty, supreme power.*—2. *A kingdom.*

rĕjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rejicio.

rĕ-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, jicĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-jăcio, fr. rĕ, "back"; jăcio, "to cast"] 1. Of weapons: *To cast, throw*, or *hurl back.*—2. *To beat back, force back, repel*, the enemy.—3. *To fling aside, cast away.*—Pass.: **rĕ-jĭcior**, jectus sum, jĭci.

rĕlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of refero.

rĕlictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕlinquo.

rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "behind"; linquo, "to leave"] 1. *To leave behind* in a place.—2. Pass.: *To be left, remain.*—Pass.: **rĕ-linquor**, lictus sum, linqui.

rĕlĭqu-us, a, um, adj. [rĕlinquo, through true root RELIQU] 1. *That is left* or *remains, remaining.*—As Subst.: **rĕlĭquum**, i, n. *That which remains, a remainder:*—nihil reliqui, (*nothing of a remainder*, i.e.) *nothing remaining*, or *left.*—2. *The remaining part*, or *rest, of* that denoted by the subst. to which it is joined.—3. *The rest, the remaining, the other.*—As Subst.: **rĕlĭqui**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others.*

rĕ-măn-ĕo, mansi, no sup., mănēre, 2. v. n. [rĕ, "behind"; mănĕo, "to remain"] *To remain* or *stay behind.*

rĕ-mĭn-iscor, no perf. isci, 3. v. dep. *To call back to mind, remember;* at ch. 13 with Gen. [§ 133, *a*] [re, "again"; root MEN, akin to Sans. root MAN; see mens].

rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; mitto, "to send"] 1. *To send back.*—2. *To give up, surrender.*—Pass.: **rĕ-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

rĕmōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of removeo.

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move back"; hence) *To remove, with*

draw, send away.—Pass.: **rĕ-mŏvĕor,** mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

rĕmūnĕrātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of remuneror.

rĕ-mūnĕror, mūnĕrātus sum, mūnĕrāri, 1. v. dep. [rĕ, "in return"; mūnĕror, "to give, *or* bestow, as a present"] ("To give, *or* bestow, as a present in return" for something; hence) *To recompense, reward, repay, requite.*

rēmus, i, m. *An oar.*

rĕ-nuntĭo, nuntĭāvi, nuntĭātum, nuntĭāre, 1. v. a. [re, "back"; nuntĭo, "to bring word"] 1. *To bring,* or *carry, back word; to report.*—2. Impers. Pass.: renuntiatur, *Word is brought back, it is reported*:—renuntiatum est, *Word was brought back, it was reported.*—Pass.: **rĕ-nuntĭor,** nuntĭātus sum, nuntĭāri.

rĕ-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive back, repulse, repel.*—Pass.: **rĕ-pellor,** pulsus sum, pelli.

rĕpent-e, adv. [rĕpens, repent-is, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

repent-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [rĕpens, repent-is, "sudden"] ("Pertaining to the *repens*"; hence) *Sudden, unexpected.*

rĕ-pĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, pĕrīre, 4. v. a. [for rĕ-părĭo; fr. re, "again"; părĭo, "to produce"] ("To produce again"; hence) 1. *To find* or *meet with.*—2. *To find out, discover, ascertain.*—Pass.: **rĕ-pĕrĭor,** pertus sum, reperiri.

rĕpertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕpĕrĭo.

rĕpĕtītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of repeto; at ch. 31 supply esse with repetituros.

rĕ-pĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, pĕtĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; pĕto, "to seek"; hence "to demand"] *To demand back; to claim* what is due, *to exact*: poenas repetere, (*to exact satisfaction* for an injury, *etc.*; i.e.) *to inflict punishment* in return for an injury, *etc.*, committed.

rĕpræsentātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of repræsento:—at ch. 40, supply esse with repræsentaturum.

rĕ-præsent-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "without force"; præsens, præsent-is, "present"] ("To make present"; hence) *To do,* or *perform, at once,* or *immediately.*

rĕ-prĕhendo, prĕhendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; prĕhendo, "to seize"] ("To seize and hold back"; hence, "to check"; hence) *To blame, censure, find fault with, reprehend.*

rĕpŭdĭātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of repudio.

rĕpŭdĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [repudi-um, "a divorce"; hence, "to divorce"; hence] *To reject, refuse.*

rĕ-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. n. [re, "against *or* in opposition"; pugno, "to fight"] ("To fight against *or* in opposition"; hence) *To resist, oppose, prove an obstacle;*—at ch. 19, with Dat. [106, (3)].

rĕpulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕpello.

res, rĕi, f. ("That which is spoken of"; hence) *A thing, matter, affair* [akin to ῥῆ-μα, fr. ῥέ-ω, "to speak"].

rescĭdi, perf. ind. of rescindo.

rē-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "away"; scindo, "to cut"] *To cut away,* or *to pieces; to break up* a bridge.—Pass.: **rē-scindor,** scissus sum, scindi.

rescĭi, perf. indic. of rescisco.

rē-scisco, scīvi *or* scĭi, scītum, sciscĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "with-

out force"; scisco, "to ascertain"] *To ascertain, find out, learn, get intelligence of.*

re-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "again"; scrībo, "to write"] ("To write again *or* anew"; hence) Of soldiers: *To enrol anew, to re-enlist;* a word used when soldiers were transferred from their original corps to some other part of the army:—ad equum rescribere, (*to enrol anew for a horse;* i.e.) *to transfer to the cavalry* from the infantry; ch. 42.—Pass.: **re-scrībor**, scriptus sum, scrībi.

rĕ-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [re, "back"; servo, "to keep"] *To keep back, reserve.* — Pass.: **rĕ-servor**, servātus sum, servāri.

rĕ-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [re, "against"; sisto, "to stand"] ("To stand against"; hence) 1. *To withstand, resist, make opposition* or *resistance;* with Dat. [§ 106, (3)] ch. 25. —2. Impers. Inf. Pass.: Resisti, *That resistance should be offered;* ch. 37.

rē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, spondēre, 2. v. a. and n. [re, "in return"; spondĕo, "to promise solemnly"] ("To promise solemnly in return"; hence) *To answer, reply;*—at ch. 32 respondere is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].

respon-sum, si, n. [for respond-sum; fr. respond-ĕo, "to answer"] *An answer, reply, response.*

res-publĭca, rĕī-publĭcæ, f. [res; publĭca (fem. of publĭcus), "public"] *The commonwealth, state.*

rĕ-spŭo, spŭi, spūtum, spŭĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; spŭo, "to spit"] ("To spit back"; hence) *To reject, refuse.*

rē-stĭtŭo, *stĭtŭi*, stĭtūtum, *stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for* re-statuo; fr. re, "again"; statuo, "to set up"] 1. *To set up again, to replace.* — 2. *To restore.* — Pass.: **rē-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

restĭtūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of restituo.

rĕ-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for rĕ-tĕnĕo; fr. rĕ, "back"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] 1. *To hold*, or *keep, back; to detain.* —2. *To restrain.* — Pass.: **rĕ-tĭnĕor**, tentus sum, tĭnēri.

re-vello, velli, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "away"; vello, "to pluck"] *To pluck* or *pull away; to tear apart.*

rĕvertērunt; see revertor.

rĕ-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep. [rĕ, "back"; vertor, "to turn one's self"] ("To turn one's self back"; hence) *To return.*—N.B. In the ante-Augustan age the perfect and its derivatives were commonly taken from a form **re-verto**: *e.g.* rĕvertērunt, chapters 8, 31. The present tenses of **reverto** are critically certain in only two passages in two old authors.

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. reg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) *A king.*

rhēda, æ, f. *A four-wheeled chariot* or *carriage* [Gallic word].

Rhēnus, i, m. *The Rhenus* (now *Rhine*); a river between Gaul and Germany.

Rhŏdănus, i, m. *The Rhodanus* (now *Rhone*); a river of Gaul [prob. a northern word, meaning "Swift-flower *or* Swift-passer"].

rīpa, æ, f. *A bank* of a river *or* stream.

rŏgātum, Supine in um fr. rogo.

rŏgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rogo.

rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To ask a question, interrog-

ate"; hence) *To ask, beg, request, solicit.* — Pass.: **rŏg-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Rōma, æ, f. *Rome;* a city of central Italy, the capital of the ancient Roman empire, and of the modern kingdom of Italy.—Hence, **Rōm-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Rome; Roman.*—As Subst.: **Rōmāni**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Romans* [usually considered akin to ῥώμη, "strength"].

Rōmāni, ōrum; **Rōmānus**, a, um; see Roma.

rŏt-a, æ, f. *A wheel* [akin to Sans. *ratha*, "a car *or* chariot"].

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. rĕversus, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) *Back again; again, anew, afresh.*

Rutēni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ruteni;* a people of Aquitanian Gaul.

sæp-e, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. sæp-is, "frequent"] *Frequently, often, oftentimes.*—Particular adverbial expression: sæpĕnŭmĕro (=sæpe; nŭmĕro, abl. of numerus, "number") *Oftentimes, frequently, over and over again.* ☞ Comp.: sæp-ĭus; (Sup.: sæp-issĭme).

sæpĭus, comp. adv.; see sæpe.

sæpĕnŭmĕro; see sæpe.

sălū-s, tis, f. [for salv-ts; fr. salv-ĕo, "to be well *or* in good health"] ("A being well," *etc.*; hence, "health"; hence) *Safety, preservation.*

sancĭo, sanxi, sanctum, sancīre, 4. v. a. [SANC, a strengthened form of the root SAC, whence sac-er, "sacred"] ("To render sacred *or* holy"; hence) *To confirm, ratify;*—at ch. 30 followed by dependent clause, ne quis enuntiaret.

săn-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [san-us, "sound" in mind] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *sanus*"; hence) *Soundness of mind, right reason.*

Santŏni, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Santoni;* a people of Aquitanian Gaul.—2. *The country of the Santoni.*

Santŏnum (ch. 10), gen. plur. either fr. **Santŏnes** (= Santŏni), um; or contracted fr. Santonorum: according to the best editions Cæsar uses the form Santoni in all other places.

sarc-īna, īnæ, f. [sarc-ĭo, "to patch"] *A package:*—Plur., *Baggage.*

săt-is, adj. and adv.: 1. Adj.: a. *Enough, sufficient, satisfactory:* —satis habere, *to hold* or *deem enough*, etc.;—at ch. 19, with Gen. of "thing measured," causæ [§ 131].—b. Comp. n.: Satius, *Better, preferable;*—ch. 17.—2. Adv.: To denote diminution, like the English "enough": *Moderately, tolerably.*

sătis-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. n. ("To do sufficiently"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, *a*] *To give satisfaction to,* whether by word *or* deed; *to make amends; to ask pardon of* or *apologise to* a person offended.

sătisfac-tĭo, tiōnis, f. [sătisfac-ĭo, "to satisfy"] *Satisfaction, amends, apology,* made to a person offended.

sătĭus; see satis, no. 1. b.

scĕlus, ĕris, n. *A wicked deed; wickedness, guilt.*

scĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [sciens, scient-is, "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) *Knowledge.*

scĭo, scīvi *or* scĭi, scītum, scīre, 4. v. a. *To know.*

scū-tum, ti, n. ("The covering thing"; hence) *A shield* [akin to Sans. root SKU, "to cover"].

se (reduplicated **sese**), acc. and abl. of pron. sui.

sēcius; see secus.

sēcrēt-o, adv. [sēcrēt-us, "secret"] *Secretly, privately.*

sēcum=cum se; see cum.

sĕcund-um, prep. gov. acc. [sĕcund-us, "following"] ("Following after"; hence) **1.** *Immediately after, next to, after* in time or succession.—**2.** *According to, in accordance with.*

sĕc-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-undus; fr. sĕqu-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence) **1.** *Second.*—**2.** *Favourable, propitious, fortunate.* ☞ Comp.: sĕcund-ior; (Sup. secund-issimus).

sĕc-us, adv. [prob. for sĕquus; fr. sĕqu-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence, "less than" something before mentioned; hence, "otherwise"; hence) In comp. with nĭhĭlo, (*less by nothing;* i.e.) *none the less, nevertheless;* here nihilo is abl. of measure [§ 118]. ☞ Comp. sĕcius.

sed, conj. [same word as sed = sine, "without"] *But.*

sē-dĕcim (sometimes written sexdecim), num. adj. indecl. [for sex-decem; fr. sex, "six"; dĕcem, "ten"] *Sixteen.*

sĕd-es, is, f. [sĕd-ĕo, "to sit"] ("That on which one sits"; hence, "a seat"; hence) *A dwelling-place, abode.*—Plur.: *A settlement* as comprising the abodes of several persons.

sēdĭtĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [contracted fr. sēdĭtĭōn-ōsus; fr. sēdĭtĭo, sēdĭtĭōn-is, "sedition"] ("Full of *Seditio*"; hence) *Seditious.*

Sedusii, ōrum, m. plur. *The Sedusii;* a Germanic tribe, mentioned as forming part of the army of Ariovistus; ch. 51.

Sĕgusiāni, ōrum, m. plur. **1.** *The Segusiani;* a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.—**2.** *The country of the Segusiani.*

sĕm-el, adv. *Once* [akin to Gr. ὅμ-ος, "one and the same"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same"].

sēmen-tis, tis, f. [for sēmĭntis; fr. sēmĭn-o, "to sow"] *A sowing* of seed.

sem-per, adv. *Ever, always, at all times* [akin to Sans. *sam-a*, in force of "all"].

sĕn-ātus, ātus, m. [senex, sĕn-is, "old man"] ("The office of a *senex*"; hence) *The Senate;* i.e. *the council,* or *assembly, of elders:* at ch. 3, and elsewhere, of *the* Roman *Senate.*

sĕnātusconsultum; see consultum.

sĕn-ex, sĕnis, adj. comm. gen. [sen-eo, "to be old"] *Old, aged, advanced in years.*—As Subst.: comm. gen.: *An old man.*

sē-ni, næ, na, num. distrib. adj. plur. [for sex-ni; fr. sex, "six"] **1.** *Six each,* or *apiece.*—**2.** *Six.*

sentent-ia, iæ, f. [for sentient-ia; fr. sentiens, sentient-is, "thinking"] ("A thinking or way of thinking"; hence) *An opinion.*

sentio, sensi, sensum, sentire, 4. v. a. *To perceive.*

sēpărā-tim, adv. [sēpăr(a)-o, "to separate"] ("By a separating"; hence) *Separately, apart.*

sept-em, num. adj. indecl. *Seven* [akin to ἑπτ-ά].

septen-trio, triōnis (more frequently plur.), m. [for septem-trio; fr. septem; trio, "an ox," as that which is employed in tilling the earth] ("The seven plough-oxen"; hence, "The seven stars near the North Pole, called Charles's Wain, also the Great and little Bear"; hence) *The North Pole, the North.*—N.B. According to Max Müller (Lec-

tures on Language, second series, pp. 364, 365) the Roman idea of "seven oxen" is untenable. He regards "trio" as having been originally "strio"; fr. Sans. root STRI, "to strew *or* scatter," and so "a strewer (of light")—a descriptive term for a star. According to this view "septentriones" means "the seven stars."

sept-ĭmus, ĭma, ĭmum, num. ord. adj. [sept-em] *Seventh.*

sĕpul-tūra, tūræ, f. [sĕpĕlĭo, "to bury"; through root SEPUL] *A burying, burial.*

Sequăna, æ, m. *The Sequana* (now *the Seine*); a river of Gaul.

Sēquăni, ōrum, m. plur. 1. *The Sequani*; a people of Gaul.—Sing. Sēquănus, i, m. *One of the Sequani; a Sequanian* or *Sequan.*—**2.** *The country*, or *territory, of the Sequani.*

Sequanus, i; see Sequani.

sĕqu-or, ūtus sum, i, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To follow.*—**2.** *To follow in pursuit of, pursue* [akin to Gr. ἕπ-ομαι, Sans. root SACH].

sĕqūūtus, a, um, P. perf. of sĕquor.

serv-īlis, īle, adj. [serv-us, "a slave"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a slave; servile:*—servilis tumultus; see tumultus.

serv-ĭtus, ĭtūtis, f. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *servus*"; hence) *Slavery, bondage, servitude.*

serv-us, i, m. ("One dragged away"; *or* "one kept whole," *i.e.* unhurt in war, *etc.*; hence) *A slave, servant* [akin to Gr. ἐρύω, "to drag"; Sans. *sarv-a*, "whole"].

se-se; see se.

seu; see sive.

sex, num. adj. indecl. *Six* [ἕξ].

sex-a-gint-a, num. adj. indecl. [sex, "six"; (a); ginta=κοντα="ten"] ("Six tens"; hence) *Sixty.*

sex-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [sex, "six"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Six hundred.*

sexdĕcim; see sedecim.

si, conj. *If* [εἰ].

sĭbi, dat. of pron. sui.

si-c, adv. [for si-ce, akin to hic, "this"; suffix ce] **1.** *In this way, so, thus; in like manner.*—**2.** *To such a degree, so much:*—sic, ut, *to such a degree, that.*

sic-ut, adv. [sic, "so"; ut, "as"] *So as, just as.*

signum, i, n. ("A mark, sign"; hence) **1.** *A military standard* or *ensign:*—signa ferre, *to carry on the standards*, i.e. *to break up the camp;*—for inferre signa see infero.—**2.** *A signal.*

silva, æ, f. *A wood, forest* [akin to ὕλϝη].

sĭm-ŭl, adv. *Together, at once, at the same time:*—simul atque, *as soon as* [akin to Gr. ὁμ-οιος, "like"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same"].

sĭmŭlā-tio, tiōnis, f. [simul-(a)-o, "to feign"] ("A feigning"; hence) *A feint, pretence, dissimulation.*

sĭmŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sĭmĭl-o; fr. sĭmĭl-is, "like"] ("To make like"; hence) *To feign, pretend, dissemble.*—Pass.: **sĭmŭl-or**, ātus sum, āri.

si-n, conj. [shortened fr. si-ne; fr. si, "if"; ne, "not"] *If on the contrary, if however, but if.*

sĭne, prep. gov. abl. [akin to se, "apart; without"] *Without.*

sin-gŭli, gulæ, gŭla (rare in sing.), num. distrib. adj.: **1.** *One by one, single.*—**2.** In adverbial force: *Individually* [akin to εἷς, ἑν-ός, "one"].

sĭnister, tra, trum, adj. *Left*, i.e. *on the left hand* or *side.*—As

Subst.: **sinistra**, æ, f. *The left hand* or *side*.

sĭnistra, æ; see sinister.

si-quis, qua, quid *or* quod, indef. pron. [si, "if"; quis, "any"] *If any.*—As Subst. m.: **siquis**, *If any one.*

si-ve (contr. **seu**), conj. [si, "if"; ve, "or"] *Or if, whether:* —sive (seu) . . . sive (seu), *be it that . . . or that; if . . . or if; whether . . . or.*

sŏcer, cĕri, m. *A father-in-law* [akin to Gr. ἑκυρ-ός; Sans. *çvaçur-a*].

sŏcĭus, ĭi, m. ("A comrade, companion"; hence) *An ally, confederate* [akin to Sans. *sakhi*, "a friend"].

sōl, sōlis, m. *The sun:*—solis occasus, (*sunset* =) *the West;*—sol oriens, (*the rising sun* =) *the East* [akin to Gr. ἥλ-ιος; Sans. *svar*].

1. **sōl-um**, adv. [sōl-us, "alone"] *Only, merely.*

2. **sŏlum**, i, n. *Ground, soil.*

sōlus, a, um (Gen., solīus; Dat., soli), adj. *Alone, only, sole.*

sŏror, ōris, f. *A sister:*—soror ex matre, *a sister by his mother,* i.e. *a half-sister on his mother's side*, ch. 18 [akin to Sans. *svasri*].

sors, tis, f. *A lot.*

spătĭum, ĭi, n.: 1. *Distance, interval.*—2. Of time: *Space, interval* [σπάδιον, Æolic for στάδιον].

spĕcĭ-es, ēi, f. [spĕcĭ-o, "to see"] ("That which is seen"; hence) *Appearance, show.*

spec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [id.] 1. *To look at* earnestly.—2. *To regard.*—Pass.: **spec-tor**, tatus sum, tāri.

spĕcŭlandi, Gerund in di fr. speculor.

spĕcŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. n. [specul-a, "a watch-tower"] ("To use a watch-tower"; hence) *To spy, act the spy.*

spĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hope, expect* [akin to Sans. root SPṚIH, "to desire, long for"].

spē-s, ĕi (Gen. Dat. *and* Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. [for spĕr-s, fr. sper-o; as seen by *spĕr-es*, an old Acc. Plur. in one of the earliest Roman writers] *Hope, expectation:*—in spem venire, (*to come into*, i.e.) *to form* or *entertain a hope;* ch. 18.

spīr-ĭtus, ītūs, m. [spīr-o, "to breathe"] ("A breathing"; hence) In bad sense and mostly in plur.: *Haughtiness, pride, arrogance.*

sponte; see spontis.

spon-tis, Gen., *and* **spon-te**, Abl. (fr. an obsolete **spons**, of which no other cases than the above are found), f. [for spond-tis and spond-te, fr. spond-ĕo; "to pledge"] ("A pledging one's self," *etc.*) (Gen. spontis occurs only in phrase Suæ spontis esse, *to be one's own master*, or *at one's own disposal.*) Abl. sponte, with or without possessive pron.: *Of one's* (*my, thine, his,* etc.) *own accord; freely, spontaneously,* etc.

stă-tim, adv. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("By a standing"; hence) *Immediately, at once.*

stătŭo, stătŭi, stătūtum, stătŭĕre, 3. v. a. [stătus, uncontr. gen. stătŭ-is, "a standing position"] (In causative force: "To make to be in a standing position"; hence, "to put, place, set"; hence) 1. *To set down as* certain in one's own mind; *to consider, deem, judge.*—2. *To decide, resolve, determine.*

stīpendĭ-ārĭus, āria, ārium, adj. [stīpendi-um, "tribute"] ("Of, or belonging to, *stipendium*"; hence) *Tributary.*

stī-pend-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for stip-pend-ĭum; fr. stips, stip-is, in original force of "small coin" heaped up; pendo, "to pay"] ("A paying of stips"; hence)

Tribute, impost, tax, payable in money, as distinguished from vectīgal, which was paid in kind.

stŭd-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. ("To be in haste" to do, *etc.*, a thing; hence) *To be eager for, very desirous of* [akin to σπουδ-ή, "haste"].

stŭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [stŭd-ĕo, "to be eager"] 1. *Eagerness, eager desire.*—2. *Zeal, energy.*

sŭa, ōrum; see sŭus.

sŭb, prep. gov. Acc. *and* Abl.: 1. With Acc.: a. *Under, below, beneath.*—b. *Near, close to.*—2. With Abl.: a. *Under.*—b. *At the foot of.*—c. Of time: *In, during, at* [akin to Gr. ὑπ-ό, Sans. *up-a*].

sub-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [sŭb, "from below"; dūco, "to draw"] ("To draw from below"; hence, "to draw away"; hence) Of troops: *To withdraw, draw off.*

sŭb-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. a. [sŭb, "under"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go under"; hence) 1. *To enter.*—2. *To undergo.*

sŭbĕundus, a, um, Gerundive of subeo.

subīssent (for subivissent), 3. pers. plur. subj. pluperf. of subeo.

sŭbĭt-o, adv. [sŭbĭt-us, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

subjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of subjĭcio.

subjĭcĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of subjĭcio.

sub-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for sub-jăcio; fr. sub, "under"; jăcio, "to throw"] 1. *To throw, place,* or *bring under* or *beneath.*—2. *To expose* to peril.—Pass.: **sub-jĭcior**, jectus sum, jĭci.

sublātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of tollo.—2. Pa. *Elated, proud, haughty.*

sublĕvātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sublevo.

sŭb-lĕvo, lĕvāvi, lĕvātum, lĕvāre, 1. v. a. [sŭb, "from beneath"; lĕvo, "to lift up"] ("To lift up from beneath"; hence) 1. *To raise,* or *hold, up.*—2. *To assist, aid.*—Pass. **sub-lĕvor**, lĕvātus sum, lĕvāri

sub-mĭnistro, mĭnistrāvi, mĭnistrātum, mĭnistrāre, 1. v. a. [sub, "without force"; mĭnistro, "to supply"] *To supply, furnish.* — Pass.: **sub-mĭnistror**, mĭnistrātus sum, mĭnistrāri.

sub-sĭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for sub-sĕd-ĭum; fr. sub, "behind"; sĕd-ĕo, "to sit"] ("A sitting behind" — "that which sits behind"; hence) 1. Of troops, *etc.*: *A body of reserve; the reserves.*—2. *Aid, assistance, succour.*

sub-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [sŭb, "without force"; sisto, "to stand"] *To take a stand* or *position.*

sub-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [sŭb, "beside, near"; sum, "to be"] *To be beside* or *near; to be at hand.*

sub-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [sŭb, "from below"; traho, "to draw"] ("To draw from below"; hence) Of troops: *To draw off, withdraw.*—Pass.: **sub-trăhor**, tractus sum, trăhi.

sub-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. v. a. [sŭb, "from below"; vĕho, "to carry"] ("To carry from below"; hence) *To carry, bring,* or *convey* up a stream *or* by a stream.

subvexĕram, pluperf. ind. of subveho.

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [for sub-cēdo; fr. sŭb, "towards *or* up to"; cēdo, "to go *or* come"] *To go,* or *come, towards* or *up to; to approach.*

Sŭēva, æ; see Suevi.

Sŭēvi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Suevi*; a powerful tribe in the North-eastern part of Germany.—Hence, **Suēv-a**, æ, f. *A woman of the Suevi; a Suevan woman.*

1. **sŭi** (no Nom.; Dat. sibi; Acc. and Abl. se, or reduplicated sese (same in both numbers), pron. reflex. *Of*, etc., *himself, herself, itself*, or *themselves*.

2. **sŭi**, ōrum; see sŭus.

Sulla, æ, m. *Sulla* (*Lucius Cornelius*); the celebrated Roman dictator.

sum, fŭi, esse, v. n.: **1.** *To be.* —**2.** With Gen. [§ 127 *b*]: *To be the property of; to belong to* [in pres. tenses akin to ἐσ-μί=εἰ-μί, and to Sans. root AS, "to exist, to be"; in Perf. tenses akin to φύ-ω, φῦ-μι, and Sans. root BHŪ, "to be"].

summ-a, æ, f. [summ-us, "highest"] ("That which is highest," *etc.*; hence) *The whole* of any thing, as opp. to a part: —summa belli, *the whole conduct* or *management of the war*; ch. 41.

summōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of summoveo.

sum-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [for sub-mŏvĕo; fr. sŭb, "from beneath"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move from beneath"; hence) *To drive off* or *away*.—Pass.: **sum-mŏvĕor**, mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

summus, a, um; see sŭpĕrus.

sū-mo, mpsi, mptum, mĕre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. sub-emo; fr. sub, "up"; emo, "to take"] **1.** *To take up, to lay hold of.*—**2.** *To take* by choice; *to choose, select.*—**3.** Of punishment: *To inflict*; see pœna.—Pass.: **sū-mor**, sumptus sum, sūmi.

sumptūrus, a, um, P. fut. of sūmo; at ch. 7, with sumpturum supply *esse*.

sum-ptus, **ptūs**, m. [sūm-o, "to spend"] *Expence, cost, charge*, etc.

sŭpĕrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of supero.

sŭperb-e, adv. [superb-us, "proud"] *Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.*

sŭpĕrĭor, us; see sŭpĕrus.

sŭpĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sŭper, "past"] ("To go past *or* beyond"; hence, "to surpass"; hence) *To conquer, vanquish, overcome.*—Pass.: **sŭpĕr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

sŭper-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [sŭper, "over and above"; sum, "to be"] ("To be over and above"; hence) *To remain; to be left* as a remainder.

sŭpĕr-us, a, um, adj. [sŭpĕr, "above"] (**1.** Pos.: "That is above; on high").—**2.** Comp.: **sŭpĕrĭor**, us: **a.** Of locality: *Higher, upper.*—**b.** Of time: *Former, preceding.*—**3.** Sup.: **summus**, a, um: **a.** Of locality: (a) *Highest.*—(b) *The highest part of* that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution.—**b.** Of degree, *etc.*: *Highest, utmost, very great.*—**c.** *Most important.*

sup-pĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, pĕtĕre, 3. v. n. [for sub-pĕto; fr. sŭb, "near"; pĕto, "to go to"] ("To go near to"; hence) *To be in hand*, or *in store*.

supplĭc-ĭter, adv. [supplex, supplic-is, "suppliant"] ("After the manner of the *supplex*"; hence) *As a suppliant would, submissively, humbly.*

supplĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [supplĭco, "to kneel down"] ("A kneeling down" for the purpose of punishment; hence) *Punishment*: —supplicium sumere; see sumo, no. 3.

sup-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [for sub-porto; fr. sub, "up to"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry, convey, or bring*

up to. — Pass.: **sup-portor,** portātus sum, portāri.

supra, adv. *and* prep. [contracted fr. original form sŭpĕrā, adverbial abl. of sŭpĕrus] ("On the upper side"; hence) **1.** Adv.: Of time: *Before, above, previously.*—**2.** Prep. gov. acc. *Above.*

susceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of suscipio.

suscipiendus, a, um, Gerundive of suscipio.

sus-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for subs-căpĭo; fr. subs (=sŭb), "from beneath"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take, *or* lay hold of, from beneath"; hence, "to take or lift up"; hence) *To undertake.*—Pass.: **sus-cĭpĭor,** ceptus sum, cĭpi.

suspĭc-ĭo, ōnis, f. [suspĭcor, "to suspect"] *Suspicion.*

suspĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [suspĭc-ĭo, "to look at secretly"; hence, "to mistrust"—in which sense it is found, perhaps, only in participles] *To mistrust, suspect.*

sus-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for subs-tĕnĕo, fr. subs (=sub), "upwards, up"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold upwards *or* up"; hence) **1.** *To bear, support, sustain, maintain.* —**2.** *To bear up against, withstand.* —**3.** *To check, restrain.*—Pass.: **sus-tĭnĕor,** tentus sum, tĭnēri.

sŭ-us, a, um, possess. pron. [1. sŭ-i] *Of,* or *belonging to, himself* (*herself,* etc.); *his,* etc., *own.* —As Subst.: **a.** **sŭi,** ōrum, m. plur. *Their countrymen,* etc.—**b.** **sŭa,** ōrum, n. plur. *Their,* etc., *things, property,* etc.

tăbernā-cŭlum, cŭli, n. [tăberna, uncontr. Gen. tăbernā-i, "a hut"] ("That which serves for a *taberna*"; hence) *A tent.*

tă-bŭla, bŭlæ, f. ("The outthing"; hence, "a plank"; hence, "a writing-tablet"; hence) *A writing, list,* etc.

tăc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. and a.: **1.** Neut.: *To be silent, hold one's peace.*—**2.** Act.: *To be silent,* or *to hold one's peace, about.*

tăc-ĭtus, ĭta, ĭtum, adj. [tăcĕo, "to be silent"] *Silent, holding one's peace, in silence.*

tam, adv. [prob. akin to tālis, "such"] With Adj.: *So, so very.*

tam-dĭu, adv. [tam, "so"; diu, "for a long time"] *For so long a time, so long.*

tămen, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far"; hence) *Nevertheless, however, notwithstanding, yet, still.*

tăm-etsi, conj. [contr. for tămen-etsi; fr. tămen, "however"; etsi, "though"] *However though, notwithstanding, although.*

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; fr. tam, "so far," with suffix dem] ("Just so far"; hence) *At length, at last.*

tanti, tantŏpĕre; see tantus.

tant-us, a, um, adj.: **1.** *So much.* — Adverbial expression: Tantopere, also written separately tanto opere, (=tanto, abl. of tantus; opere, abl. of opus, "work"; *With so great a work;* i.e.) *So greatly.*—**2.**: **a.** *So great.*—**b.** Tanti, Elliptic Gen. of quality *or* value [§ 128, *a*] *Of so great price* or *value* [akin to Sans. *tâvant,* "so much"].

tec-tum, ti, n. [for teg-tum; fr. tĕg-o, "to cover"] ("The covering thing"; hence) **1.** *The roof* of a building.—**2.** *A house, dwelling, building.*

tēlum, i, n. *A weapon,* whether for hurling or for close quarters [commonly referred to τῆλε,

"afar off"; but rather for tend-ium, fr. tend-o, "to hurl *or* launch"; and so "that which is hurled or launched"].

tĕmĕr-ārius, āria, ārium, adj. [obsol. *temer-us*, "despising"] ("Pertaining to the *temerus*"; hence) *Rash, heedless.*

tĕmĕr-e, adv. [id.] ("After the manner of the *temerus*"; hence) *Rashly, inconsiderately.*

tempĕrant-ia, iæ, f. [temperans, temperant-is, "moderate"] ("The quality of the *temperans*"; hence) *Moderation.*

tempĕrāturus, a, um, P. fut. of tempĕro; — at ch. 7 supply esse with temperaturos.

tempĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [prob. akin to tempus, in its etymological force; see tempus] ("To observe a proper measure," *etc.*; hence) **1.** *To refrain, abstain, forbear.*—**2.** With Dat. of reflexive pron.: *To moderate,* or *restrain, one's self*;—at ch. 88 folld. by quin with Subj.

tem-pus, pŏris, n. ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," *etc.*; hence, "a portion of time, a time"; hence) **1.** *Time* or *season* of the year, *etc.*—**2.** *Time* in general:—omni tempore, *at every time*, i.e. *always* [§ 120] [root TEM, akin to τέμ-νω, "to cut"].

tĕn-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** *To hold*:—memoriā tenere, *to hold*, or *keep, in memory; to remember, recollect.*—**2.** *To hold* or *keep back; to restrain.*—**3.** *To occupy.*—Pass.: **tĕn-ĕor**, tus sum, ēri.

tentāssent, for tentavissent, 3. pers. plur pluperf. subj. of tento.

ten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [tĕn-ĕo] ("To hold greatly"; hence, "to handle"; hence) *To attempt, endeavour* to do, *etc.*

ter, num. adv. [tres, tr-ium (with e inserted), "three"] *Three times, thrice.*

tergum, i, n. *The back,* whether of men or beasts:—terga vertĕre, *to turn the backs,* i.e. *to take to flight, to flee.*

ter-ra, ræ, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) **1.** *The earth,* as such.—**2.** *The earth, soil, ground* [prob. akin to Gr. τέρ-σομαι, "to be, *or* become, dry"; Sans. root TRISH (TARSH), "to thirst"].

terr-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, adj. [terr-a, "earth"] *Of,* or *belonging to, the earth.*

ter-tius, tia, tium, adj. [tres, t(e)r-ium, "three"] ("Pertaining to *tres*"; hence) *The third.*

testā-mentum, menti, n. [test(a)-or, "to testify *or* bear witness"] ("That which testifies *or* bears witness"; hence) *A will.*

test-ĭmōnium, ĭmōnii, n. [test-or, "to bear witness"] ("A bearing witness"; hence) *Witness, evidence, testimony.*

testis, is, comm. gen. *A witness.*

Teutŏni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Teutoni*; a people of Germany.

Tigŭrini, ōrum, m. plur. *The Tigurini*; a people of Helvetia, in the vicinity of the modern Zurich.—Hence, **Tigurin-us**, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Tigurini; Tigurine*—Tigurinus pagus, *The Tigurine canton,* or *the canton of the Tigurini.*

Tigurinus, a, um; see Tigurini.

tĭmendus, a, um, Gerundive of timeo:—at ch. 14 supply esse with timendum.

tĭmĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. and n.: **1.** Act.: *To be afraid of, to fear.*—**2.** Neut.: *To fear, be afraid.*

tĭm-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [tĭm-ĕo] *Fearful, afraid, timid.*

tĭm-or, ōris, m. [tĭm-ĕo] ("A fearing"; hence) *Fear, terror.*

Tĭtus, i, m. *Titus;* a Roman name.

tŏl-ĕro, ĕrāvi, ĕrātum, ĕrāre, 1. v. a. [root TOL; see tollo] *To bear, endure.*

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, tollĕre [root TOL, whence tŭli; see fĕro] 1. *To lift up*:—tollere anchoram, *to weigh anchor.*—2.: a. *To take up* from its, *etc.*, place; *to carry* or *convey away.*—b. *To do away with, remove,* etc.—Pass.: **tollor,** sublātus sum, tolli.

Tŏlŏs-ātes, ātium, m. plur. [Tŏlŏs-a, "Tolosa" (now Toulouse)] *The people of Tolosa, the Tolosates.*

tŏt-ĭdem, num. adj. indecl. [tot, "so many"] *Just so many, just as many.*

tō-tus, ta, tum, adj. (Increased"; hence) *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety) [akin to Sans. root TU, "to increase"].

trădĭdissem, pluperf. subj. of trado.

tradĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of trădo.

trā-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [tra (=trans), "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across"; hence) *To give up, hand over, surrender.* — Pass.: **trā-dor,** dĭtus sum, di.

trag-ŭla, ŭlæ, f. [for trăh-ŭla; fr. trah-o, "to drag"] ("The dragged thing"; hence) *A* kind of large *javelin.*

tră-ho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. *To drag away* or *along.*—Pass.: **tră-hor,** tractus sum, trahi.

trans, prep. gov. acc. *Beyond, across, over* [akin to Sans. root TṜI, "to pass over"].

transductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of transdūco;—at ch. 81, supply esse with transductos.

trans-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [trans, "across"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead across.* —Pass.: **trans-dūcor,** ductus sum, dūci.

trans-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. a. irreg. [trans, "across"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go across* a thing, *to cross,* or *pass, over.*—Pass.: **trans-ĕor,** ĭtus sum, īri.

trans-fīgo, fixi, fixum, fīgĕre, 3. v. a. [trans, "through"; fīgo, "to fix"; "to pierce"] *To pierce through, transfix.*—Pass.: **trans-fīgor,** fixus sum, fīgi.

transfixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of transfigor.

trans-năto, nātāvi, nātātum, nātāre, 1. v. a. [trans, "across"; nāto, "to swim"] *To swim across.*

transportātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of transporto.

trans-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [trans, "across"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry,* or *convey, across* or *over; to transport.*—Pass.: **transportor,** portātus sum, portāri.

trĕ-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for tri-cent-i; fr. tres, tri-um, "three"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Three hundred.*

tres, tria (Gen. trium), num. adj. *Three* [τρεῖς, τρία].

Trĕvĭri, ōrum, m. *The Treviri;* a people of Gallia Belgica.

Triboci (Tribocci), ōrum, m. plur. *The Triboci;* a German tribe on the left bank of the Rhine, in the modern Alsace.

trĭb-ūnus, ūni, m. [trĭb-us, "a tribe"] ("One pertaining to a tribus"; hence) *A tribune*:—tribunus militum, *a military tribune.*

trĭb-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. *To ascribe, assign.*—Pass.: **trĭb-ŭor,** ūtus sum, ŭi.

trī-d-ŭum, ŭi, n. [for tri-di-

vum; fr. tres, trī-um, "three"; di-es, "a day"] ("A thing pertaining to three days"; hence) *A space of three days; three days.*

trī-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Three tens"; hence) *Thirty* [tres, trī-um, "three"; ginta = κοντα = "ten"].

trī-ni, næ, na, num. distrib. adj. [tres, trī-um, "three"] ("Three each *or* apiece"; hence) *Three.*

tri-plex, plĭcis, adj. [for triplic-s; fr. trēs, trī-um, "three"; plĭco, "to fold"] *Three-fold, triple.*

tris-tis, te, adj. *Sad, sorrowful* [prob. akin to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble, be afraid"; and so, literally, "trembling, being afraid"].

trist-ĭtia, ĭtiæ, f. [trist-is, "sad"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *tristis*"; hence) *Sadness, sorrow.*

Tulingi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Tulingi;* a people of Gallia Belgica.

tum, adv. *At that time; then* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root TO; Gr. τό].

tŭm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob. tŭm-ĕo, "to swell"] ("A swelling, *or* being swollen, with passion," *etc.*; hence) **1.** *Tumult, uproar, disturbance.*—**2.** *Insurrection, sedition:*—servilis tumultus, *the insurrection of the slaves;* ch. 40.

tŭm-ŭlus, ŭli, m. [id.] ("The thing swelling up"; hence) *A rising ground, mound.*

turpis, e, adj. *Shameful, base, disgraceful.* ☞ (Comp.: turpĭor); Sup.: turp-issĭmus.

ŭ-bi, adv. [akin to qui] **1.** Of time: *When:*—ubi primum, (*when first,* i.e.) *as soon as.*—**2.** Of place: *Where.*

Ubĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ubii;* a German tribe, near the modern Cologne.

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. *To punish, take vengeance on.*

ul-lus, la, lum, adj. [for unlus; fr. un-us, "one"] *Any.*—As Subst.: **ullus**, ĭus, m. *Any one.*

ultĕr-ĭor, ĭus, comp. adj. [obsol. alter, "that is beyond"] ("More beyond") *Further.* (☞ Sup.: ultĭmus.)

ultr-a, prep. gov. acc. [obsol. ulter, ultr-ī, "that is beyond"] *Beyond.*

ultr-o, adv. [id.] ("Beyond, on the further side"; hence) **1.** *To the further side, on the other side; beyond:*—ultro citroque; see citro.—**2.** *On his, etc., part; of one's own accord.*

ultus, a, um, P. perf. of ulciscor.

ūn-ā, adv. [adverbial abl. of ūn-us, "one"] *At one and the same time; in company, together.*

u-nde, adv. [for cu-nde (= qu-nde), fr. qu-i, "who, which"] *From which place, whence.*

und-ĭ-que, adv. [und-e; (i) connecting vowel; que, indefinite suffix] ("Whencesoever"; hence) **1.** *From all parts* or *every quarter.*—**2.** *On all sides.*

un-quam, adv. [un-us, "one"] *At any (one) time; ever.*

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. ūnĭus; Dat. ūni), adj.: **1.** *One;*—at ch. 1 with Gen. of "thing distributed," quarum [§ 130].—As Subst. n.: **unum**, *One thing.*—**2.** *Alone, only,* etc. [εἷς, ἑν-ός].

urb-s, is, f. [prob. urb-o, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out with a plough"; hence) **1.** *A city, a walled town.*—**2.** Amongst the Romans: THE *city,* i.e. Rome; ch. 39.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui; with (s) epenthetic; quĕ, indefinite suffix] *Even*:—usque ad, *even up to* or *till* a stated time; *even up to* a stated place.

1. **ū-sus**, sūs, m. [for ut-sus, fr. ūt-or] **1.** *Use, employment.*—**2.** *Service, advantage, benefit*:—ex usu, *advantageously*; — usui esse, *to be serviceable*, either alone as at ch. 50; or introduced by ad; *e.g.* ad bellum, ch. 28.—**3.** *Custom.*—**4.** *Experience.*

2. **ūsus**, a, um, P. perf. of ūtor.

ut (originally **ŭti**), adv. *and* conj. [prob. akin to qui] **1.** Adv.: **a.** *As.*—**b.** *When.*—**2.** Conj.: **a.** *That*=*to* with English Inf.—**b.** *So that.*—**c.** *To the end that, in order that.*

ŭt-er, ra, rum (Gen. utrīus; Dat. utri), adj. [prob. like ut, akin to qui] **1.** *Whether*, or *which, of the two; which.*—**2.** *One*, or *the other; either one; either* of two.

ŭter-que, utrăque, utrumque (Gen. utrīus-que; Dat. utrique), pron. adj. [uter, "which" of two; "one *or* the other"; que, "and"] *Both one and the other; both, each.*

ŭti; see ut.

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, (*a*)] **1.** *To use, make use of, employ*:—quā (*i.e.* linguā) consuetudine utebatur, *which he employed from habit*; ch. 47: here quā is Abl. of the object after utebatur [§ 119, *a*], and consuetudine is Abl. of the cause [§ 111].—**2.** Of laws: *To enjoy* the exercise of.—**3.** Of peace: *To be in possession of, enjoy.*

utr-im-que, adv. [uterque ("both one and the other"), utr-(ius)-que; with adverbial suffix im inserted between que and the first portion of this compound word] *On both sides.*

utrum, adv. [adverbial neut. of uter] *Whether*:—utrum . . . an, *whether* . . *or*;—utrum . . . necne, *whether* . . . *or not.*

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife, spouse.*

văc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To be empty, void*, or *vacant; to be unoccupied.*

vădum, i, n. [văd-o, "to go"] ("That through which one can go"; hence) *A shallow, shoal.*

văg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [vag-us, "wandering"] *To wander, roam at large*, etc.

văl-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: **1.** ("To be strong *or* vigorous" in body; hence) *To be strong* in some respect; i.e. *to be powerful*, etc.—**2.** *To prevail* [prob. akin to Sans. *bal-a*, "strength"].

Vălĕrius, ii, m. *Valerius*; a Roman name; see Procillus.

vall-um, i, n. [akin to vall-us, "a stake, palisade," *etc.*] *An earthen wall*, or *rampart*, set with stakes, palisades, *etc.*; *a palisaded mound.*

Vangĭŏnes, um, m. plur. *The Vangiones*; a German people on the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of the modern Worms.

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vast-us, "empty"] ("To make *vastus*"; hence) *To lay waste, devastate, ravage.*—Pass.: **vast-or**, ātus sum, āri.

vātĭcĭnā-tĭo, tiōnis, f. [vātĭcĭn(a)-or, "to predict"] *A predicting, soothsaying; a prediction.*

ve, enclitic conj. *Or* [akin to Sans. *vā*, "or"].

vect-īgal, īgālis, n. [vect-is, in etymological force of "carrying"] ("A thing pertaining to carrying" goods, *etc.*, into a country: hence) *A tax, impost*, etc., paid to a state or sovereign.

vĕhĕmen-ter, adv. [for vehement-ter; fr. vehemens,

vehement-is, "violent"] 1. *Violently.*—2. *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously.*

vel, conj. [akin to vol-o, vel-le, "to wish"] ("Wish *or* choose"; hence) *Or if you will, or*:—vel . . . vel, *either* . . . *or*.

vĕlim, vellem, pres. and imperf. subj. of volo.

vĕl-ox, ōcis, adj. [prob. for vol-ox, fr. vŏl-o, "to fly"] ("Flying"; hence) *Swift, quick, speedy.* ☞ (Comp.: veloc-ĭor); Sup.: veloc-issĭmus.

vĕl-ŭt, adv. [vel, "even"; ut, "as"] *Even as, just as.*

vĕnĭens, ntis, P. pres. of venio.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n.: 1. *To come*;—at ch. 31, with Acc. of place "whither," Romam [§ 101]. — 2. Impers. Pass.: ventum est, (*it was come* by them, *i.e.*) *they came*; ch. 43 [akin to Oscan and Umbrian BEN, Gr. βα(ί)ν-ω].

ventum est; see venio.

venturus, a, um, P. fut. of venio;—at ch. 31 supply esse with venturos.

Verbigenus, i, m. *Verbigenus*; one of the cantons of the Helvetii; ch. 27.

verbum, i, n. *A word.*

vĕr-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. *To fear, dread, be afraid of.*

verg-o (perf. acc. to some versi), no sup., ĕre, 3. v. n. *To bend, turn, incline* itself; *i.e.* of places, *to lie* or *be situate* in any direction; *to verge* towards.

Vergobrĕtus, i, m. *The Vergobretus*; the title of the chief magistrate among the Ædui.

vĕr-o, adv. [vĕr-us, "true"] ("In truth"; hence) *But in fact, but indeed, however.*

(**ver-so**, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for vert-so, fr. vert-o, "to turn"] *To turn much* or *often; to keep turning.*—Pass. in reflexive force) **ver-sor**, sātus sum, sāri, ("To turn one's self about much"; hence) *To occupy*, or *bury, one's self* in something; *to be engaged, occupied*, etc.

verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. *To turn*:—terga vertere, (*to turn their backs*, i.e.) *to take to flight*; ch. 53 [akin to Sans. root VRIT, "to turn"].

Verudoctĭus, ii, m. *Verudoctius*; one of the Helvetii, sent by his countrymen as an ambassador to Cæsar; ch. 7.

vērus, a, um, adj. *True.*

Vesontĭo, ōnis, f. *Vesontio* (now *Besançon*); the chief town of the Sequani, in Gallia Belgica.

vesper, eris *and* eri, m. *The evening* [Ϝέσπερος].

vĕtĕr-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [vĕtus, vetĕr-is, "old"] ("Pertaining to the *vetus*"; hence, "of long standing"; hence) Of soldiers: *Having served for a long time, veteran.*

vĕt-us, ĕris, adj. ("That has existed, *etc.*, for years"; hence) *That has existed for a long time, old, ancient* [akin to ἔτ-ος, "a year," with digamma prefixed].

vexo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [= veh-so; fr. veh-o] ("To carry much *or* frequently"; hence, of the result of such carrying; "to move violently"; hence) *To harass, ravage, lay waste*, etc.

vĭa (old form vĕ-a), æ, f. ("That which carries *or* conveys"; hence) *A way, road* [akin to Sans. *vaha*, "a road"; fr. root VAH, "to carry"].

vic-tor, tōris, m. [vinco, "to conquer," through root VIC] *Conqueror, victor.* — As Adj.: *Conquering, victorious.*

victŏr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [victŏr, victŏr-is, "a conqueror"] ("The

thing pertaining to a *victor*"; hence) *Conquest, victory.*

1. **victus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vinco.

2. **vic-tus**, tūs, m. [for vigv-tus; fr. vīvo, "to live"; through root VIGV] *A living; a way, or mode, of life.*

vīc-us, i, m. *A village* [akin to οἶκ-ος, "a house," with digamma prefixed].

vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, vĭdēre, 2. v. a.: 1. Act.: a. *To see.*—2. Pass.: a. *To be seen.*—b. *To seem, appear.*—Pass.: **vĭdĕor**, vīsus sum, vĭdēri [akin to Sans. root VID, in original force of "to see"].

vĭgĭl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [vigil-o, "to watch"] *A watch* by night.—The Romans divided the night into four watches, of three hours each, commencing at 6 o'clock in the evening, and ending at 6 o'clock in the morning.

vī-ginti, num. adj. indecl. ("Twice ten"; hence) *Twenty* [for bī-ginti; fr. bi (=bis), "twice"; ginti=κοντα="ten"].

vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, vincīre, 4. v. a. [prob. akin to vinco] *To bind, tie,* etc.—Pass.: **vincĭor**, vinctus sum, vincīri.

vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. v. a. *To conquer, overcome, vanquish.*—Pass.: **vincor**, victus sum, vinci.

vinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vincĭo.

vinc-ŭlum, ŭli, n. [vinc-io, "to bind"] ("The binding thing"; hence) *A chain, bond, fetter:*—ex vinculis; see ex.

vīres; see vis.

vīrĭbus, dat. and abl. plur. of vis.

vir-tus, tūtis, f. [vir, "a man"] ("The quality of the *vir*"; hence) *Courage, bravery, valour.*

vis, vis (plur. **vīres**, ium), f.: 1. *Strength, might.*—2. *Power.*—3. *Force, violence:*—vim facere, ("*to make,*" i.e.) *employ violence* or *force* [Fίς].

vīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vĭdĕo:—pro viso, (*for that which had been seen,* i.e.) *as seen;* ch. 22.

vī-ta, tæ, f. [for viv-ta; fr. vīv-o, "to live"] ("That which is lived"; hence) *Life.*

vīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To avoid, shun, shrink from.*

vix, adv. *With difficulty, scarcely, hardly.*

vŏcâssent, 3. pers. plur. pluperf. subj. of voco.

Vŏcĭo, onis, m. *Vocio*, a king of Noricum; his sister was married to Ariovistus, and perished in the flight that ensued upon her husband's defeat.

vŏc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To call,* etc.—2. *To cite, summon,* etc.—Pass.: **vŏc-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Gr. εἰπ-εῖν, "to say"; also to Sans. root VACH, "to speak"].

Vocontĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Vocontii;* a people of Gallia Narbonensis, living between the rivers Isara (now Isère), and Druentia (Durance).

vŏlo, vŏlŭi, no sup., velle, v. a. irreg.: 1. *To be willing; to wish, desire.*—2. *To have a wish* or *desire for.*—3. Only in interrogations, whether direct *or* indirect *To signify, mean* [akin to βόλ-ομαι(=βούλ-ομαι), "to wish"; also to Sans. root VṚI, *or* VṚÎ, or VAR, "to choose"].

volŭissem, pluperf. subj. of volo.

vŏlun-tas, tātis, f. [for vŏlent-tas; fr. vŏlens, vŏlent-is, "willing"] ("The quality of the *volens*"; hence) *Will, inclination, free-will.*—2. *Wish, desire.*—3. *Good-will, favour.*

vŏlup-tas, tātis, f. [vŏlŭp-e, "according to one's desire *or*

inclinations"] ("The state, *etc.*, of the *volupe*"; hence) *Delight, pleasure.*

vox, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vŏc-o, "to call"] ("That which calls *or* calls out"; hence) **1.** *The voice.*—**2.** *A word, speech,* etc., as that which is spoken.

vulg-o, adv. [adverbial abl. of vulg-us, "the common people"] ("In *or* among the common people"; hence) *Commonly, generally, everywhere.*

vulgus, i, m. *and* n. *The multitude* or *mass; the common people, mob, populace* [sometimes referred to Gr. ὄχλος, "a crowd"; Æolic ὄλχος, Cretan πόλχος; sometimes to Sans. *varga*, "a multitude" of similar things].

vulnĕrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vulnĕro.

vulnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vulnus, vulnĕr-is, "a wound"] *To wound.* — Pass.: **vulnĕr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

vuln-us, ĕris, n. *A wound* [akin to Sans. *vran-a*, "a wound"; fr. root VRAN, "to wound"].

vul-tus, tūs, m. [prob. vŏl-o, "to wish"] ("The wishing, *or* expressing one's wish" by the looks; hence) **1.** *Expression of countenance, mien, looks.* — **2.** *Face, countenance.*

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